The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,796. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	,, 72	0
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Back Numbers	,, 0	8

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ALEXANDER—May 19th, at Tardeo, at the residence of L. Lawson, Esq., Mr. John Alexander, Stevedore, aged 39 years and 4 months, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

COHEN—At Deyrah Dhoon, on the 6th May, the wife of Frederick A. Cohen, Esq., of a son, still-born.

GAYER—At Burrisaul, on the 5th May, the wife of E. J. Gayer, Esq., B. M. S., of a son.

DEATHS.

DAYLEY—At Ballygunge, on the 2nd May, William Archibald Godefroy, son of W. H. Dayley, Esq., aged 1 year and 11 months.

RAE—At Calcutta, on the 12th May, Bella, the infant and only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Rae, aged 9 months and 5 days.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast sailing British Ship WINTERTHUR, Captain SEWARD, 687 Tons, will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents for the Captain and Owners.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE superior fast-sailing Ship OCTAVIA, A 1 13 years, 951 Tons Register, F. BRISTOW, Commander, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch; this favourite Ship has very superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain BRISTOW on board, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE splendid A 1 Clipper Ship ILLUSTRIOUS, Captain WATSON, 1,172 Tons register, will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to STENHOUSE & Co., Agents for the Captain and Owners.

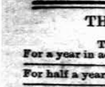
Bombay, 7th May 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE magnificent Ship ADVANCE, owned by Messrs. Rankin, Gilmour & Co., of 1,606 Tons register, Captain J. WYLES, will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to STENHOUSE & Co., Agents for the Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 7th May 1864.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)



THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain HEEBURN, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.

Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.
(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for the service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an opportunity of visiting picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will grant Receipt.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for HAMALIPS, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £2 10s.; *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Porte *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned. A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., to the Malabar Coast at noon on 26th instant, calling at Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Honawar, Mangalore, and Tellicherry, returning by the same route in ten days' time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Cargo and Passengers twelve hours after the arrival of the English Mail. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Kurrachee, Muscat, Lingah, Bushire, Mohumrah, and Bussorah, on the 24th June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FOR COCHIN, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA

THE Bombay and Bengal Steamship Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer *Nalta*, Captain GEORGE MATHES, for the above Ports on or about the 26th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers & Managers.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cananore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Friday 20th May.....JOHNSTON CASTLE..... at 6 P. M.
Saturday 28th May...TILLY ..... at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Thursday 26th May....JOHNSTON CASTLE..... at 5 P. M.
Thursday 4th June.....TILLY ..... at 5 P. M.

N. B.—The Steamer leaving Bombay on the 28th May and leaving Cochin on the 4th June will be the last trip the Steamers of this Company will run this fair season.

For Passage, rates of Freight, apply to the Undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th May 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
(WEATHER PERMITTING.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Friday 20th May	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday 24th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Friday 27th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 2 P. M.
Tuesday 31st ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 5 P. M.
Friday 3rd June	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday 7th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday 20th May	TELEGRAPH	at 10 A. M.
Tuesday 24th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 1 P. M.
Friday 27th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 4 P. M.
Tuesday 31st ,,	MAHARAJ	at 1 P. M.
Friday 3rd June	TELEGRAPH	at 11 A. M.
Tuesday 7th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 1 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th May 1864.

NOTICES.

A COMPETENT AND PRACTICAL ENGINEER AND A GOOD DRAFTSMAN wishes to obtain an employment in any of the establishments of Bombay, and would have no objection to go up-country. Any testimonials may be required can be produced. Rupees 300 per month. For particulars apply to "A. B." at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A CARD.—MR. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer, Architect and Surveyor, (Projector of the Tigris Overland route to India. Offices—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

NOTICE.—MR. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.

HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.

Bombay, 13th April 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY HUBBARD is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

Hongkong, 22nd February 1864. DENT & Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned, have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have this day removed our Office to No. 5 Forbes Street.

MONTAULARD AND TALLADA.

Bombay, 16th May 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1864.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમબે ઓાઉસ એનડ લેનડ ઇનવેસટમેનટ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares upon which the undermentioned Calls and Interest shall not have been paid on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, will be absolutely forfeited under the benefit of the Company. By order of the Directors,

ALEX C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

1st Call Rs. 100 due 3rd October 1863.
2nd Call Rs. 300 due 22nd February 1864.
8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 4th May 1864.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે અૅડ બગાલ ઇયર્ણી મયીન કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Share Certificates are now ready for delivery, at the Office of the undersigned. Applications for same must be accompanied by Receipts, granted for the first Call.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED)—Notice is hereby given, that the first Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, in the above Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 24 Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, precisely. To receive the report of the Directors for the half-year ending the 31st day of March last; to declare a dividend; to elect Directors; to appoint Auditors; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

Bombay, 11th May 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FINAL CALL of Rupees one hundred per Share on the Second Issue of Shares, is made payable on the first day of June 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Directors,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 21st April 1864.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાયલ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for the above Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates. EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Offices, Bombay, No. 1, Bruce Lane, 14th May 1864.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION Co., (LIMITED).—INCREASE OF CAPITAL.—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on FRIDAY the 27th day of May 1864, at 4 P. M., to consider a proposition to increase the Capital of the Company.

The following Special Resolution will be submitted to the Meeting:—

That the Capital of the Company be increased from thirteen lacs of Rupees (13,00,000) to twenty-six lacs of Rupees (26,00,000) by the issue of (520) five hundred and twenty new Shares of two thousand five hundred Rupees (2,500) each, to be allotted as the Directors may deem best.

FULCHER, COOPER, & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 19th May 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.

AT a Special Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank, held at their offices, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Present.

Hon'ble A. J. Lewis, Esq., in the Chair.,
H. Forman, Esq.,
W. Cooper, Esq.,
W. T. Hill, Esq.,
Premchund Roychund, Esq.,
F. L. Brown, Esq.,
John Firth, Esq.,
Mervanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggria, Esq.,
Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.,
Hormusjee Pestonjee, Esq.,
Sorabjee Byramjee Colah, Esq.,
Jehangeer Hormusjee, Esq.,
Nusserwanjee Ardaseer, Esq.,
Manockjee Sorabjee, Esq.,
W. Johnston, Esq.,
Ardaseer Merwanjee, Esq.,
Eduljee Nanabhoy, Esq.,
Nanabhoy Hurridass, Esq.,
Eduljee Cursetjee, Esq.,
Abdoola Esmael, Esq.,
Jumaadass Savucholaw, Esq.,
C. Beyts, Esq.,
Dwarkadass Seagjee, Esq., and several others.

The Manager having read the Notice published in the Newspapers calling the Meeting

It was proposed by Premchund Roychund, Esq., and seconded by W. T. Hill, Esq., and carried unanimously—

RESOLUTIONS.

1.—That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by allotting three Shares of Rupees 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next of five original Shares the same to be taken in exchange for such original Shares.

2.—That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees one Crore by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder at par in respect of every five original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on the same 15th day of June 1864.

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that three of the Directors had resigned viz.:—

Alladinbhoy Hubbibhoy, Esq.,
Kessowjee Naique, Esq.,
Cassumbhoy Durrumsey, Esq.,

but that they had been fortunate in securing as their successors in office—

Richard Willis, Esq.,
Limjee Manockjee, Esq.,

and that a Special Meeting would be called for the election of those gentlemen, in accordance with the Bank's Articles of Association.

Proposed by W. T. Hill, Esq., and seconded by Sorabjee Byramjee Colah, Esq., and carried unanimously—

"That the thanks of the Meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair."

The Meeting then dissolved.

By order of the Board of Directors,
18th May 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY COTTON, GINS, PLATT and RICHARDSON'S PATENT 1863.—These Gins of 12 inches wide for Hand Power, and 40 inches wide for Steam, or Bullock Power, gives larger out-turn and produce more clean Cotton from the same quantity of Seed than any other Gin requiring the same power. They do not crush the seeds or in any way injure the fibre of the Cotton.

The Gins may be seen working, and samples of any description of Cotton may be cleaned, at the Bombay Offices of Platt Brothers & Co., 7 Hummum Street, Fort, where prices, and other information may also be obtained.

R. NEWTON,
May, 1864. Agent for Platt Brothers & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—The Premises, No. 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, and now occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.

LEGGATT & Co.

TO BE LET.—THE OFFICE just vacated by the Comptoir D' Escompte De Paris, Military Square. Apply to COUPLAND & CO.

1st April 1864.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y.," *Bombay Gazette*.

11th April 1864.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to

17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized ROOM suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office.—Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

TO LET, a large OFFICE, at No. 24, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET, from 1st June next, the Premises now occupied by the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank. pply at the Bank or to Messrs. WALLACE & Co. in the ame building.

TO LET.—On Malabar Hill, the "Hill Side," now in the occupation of the Hon'ble M. R. WESTROPP, from the 1st June. Apply to COWASJEE JEHANGHIR.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, now ready.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the Burglary of Labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned, the following WINES and BRANDIES:—

Martell's Brandy	Rs. 32	per doz.
Pint Castilian	,, 28	,,
Henry Hernozant	,, 26	,,
Queen Mortons	,, 20	,,
Do. Pts.	,, 12	,,
Common assorted	Rs. 12 to 15	,,
Port Wine	From Rs. 24 to 30	,,
Sherry Wine	From Rs. 18, 24 to 28	,,
Ginger Wine	,, 18	,,
Vermouth by Nolly Prat	,, 6	,,
Tennent's Beer and Porter	,, 3-8	,,
Do. Do. Pts.	,, 2	,,

Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

N. B.—All the orders should be addressed in future, No. 10, Hummum Street, above Messrs. MENESSE & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40	0
Do. ,, a Crown	,, 30	0
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	,, 21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	,, 40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	,, 36	0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	,, 30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	,, 36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	,, 23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	,, 29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	,, 29	0
Do. Green Seal	,, 29	0
Do. Red Seal	,, 33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	,, 33	0
Claret Red Capsule,	,, 15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	,, 23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	,, 17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	,, 32	0
Port, Black Seal	,, 26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	,, 34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	,, 24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	,, 18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	,, 18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,
1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

Fort and Byculla.

PRINCE OF WALES' MESS BRANDY.—The undersigned have been appointed by Préverand DeSonneville, Esq., of Bordeaux, Sole Agents for India, for the sale of the above celebrated Brandy. The first consignment has just arrived per *Lepanto* and is ready for delivery. PASSMORE & Co.

3, Meadow Street.

MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—The undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co. of Rheims, Sole Agents for the sale of their celebrated Champagne Wines at Bombay and Kurrachee. The first consignment has just arrived per *Lepanto* and is ready for delivery. PASSMORE & Co.

3, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
,, ,, ,, Ditto in Pints	,, 11	8	,,
,, 3, a full flavored Do. in Quarts	,, 12	8	,,
,, ,, Ditto in Pints	,, 9	0	,,
,, 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	,, 12	8	,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at ..... per dz. Rs. 42
Do. in pints ..... ,, ,,

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts) and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made. per dozen.

BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at... Rs. 16
Old do. do. ,, 18

BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules ..... ,, 15
Do. white do. ,, 13

CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts ..... ,, 38
Do. in pints ..... ,, 20

Do. Green Seal, quarts ..... ,, 32
Do. ,, ,, pints ..... ,, 17

CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine ..... ,, 32
Chateau Beychevelle ..... ,, 17
St. Estèphe, a light breakfast wine ..... ,, 12

GINGER WINE—Sealey's, from Leith ..... ,, 9

PORT—Carbonell's old ruby, } Expected shortly. ,, 32
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry, }
Good pale tiffin (Cortisso's) ..... ,, 22
Dry pale dinner ..... ,, 28

CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, ,, 12
P. box .....

CARBINES and RIFLES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.) } At various prices.

SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb: 1864.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co. have much pleasure in announcing to their Constituents and the public that they have just landed ex *Monarchy, Gloucestershire*, and *Ambrose*, a choice selection of first-class Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, &c. Oilman's Stores and best London made Watches (gold and silver), Stationery and Wrought Iron, Copying Presses, &c. &c. with or without materials: the whole to hand in splendid order.

P. J. & Co. solicit an early inspection and trial of same.

N. B.—Quarterly supplies Overland and via the Cape as usual.

Depot for Indian Condiments, &c. &c.
No. 1, Military square, 20th April 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a small HOUSE with Garden, in Girgaum Back Road.

Three HOUSES with extra land in Byculla.—Apply to BRIGGS & Co.

Apollo Street, 11th April 1864.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Panchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to BRIGGS & Co.

Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864.

FOR SALE.—The fine Bombay Teak built Frigate Ship HEREFORDSHIRE, 1,354 tons register, now classed ✠ Æ 1 in red, at Lloyds; well found and in good order.

Inspection by intending purchasers is invited. Apply to 20th April 1864. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—Four (4) young KANGAROO DOGS. Apply to CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash, opposite to the Secretariate Office.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON, suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15.

29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE—

Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps.
"Milner's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gutters and Rain Water Pipes.
Corrugated Iron and Fluted Zinc for Roofing.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Steam Indicators, Valves and Cocks.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Boring Apparatus for Foundations &c.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 19th April 1864.

RED BOOT MART.—BOOTS & SHOES SELLING OFF.—The undersigned begs to inform the Public, that he is selling off his extensive stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at greatly reduced prices to ensure a quick sale; the greatest part has just been received warranted and made especially to order.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL & Co. have on sale at their Godowns in Dean Lane:—

Corrugated Iron.
Lead Piping.
Roofing Felt.
Cable Chain and Shackles.
Bryant and May's Patent Matches.

JUST RECEIVED.—FRESH STORES ex "SULTANA" AND "CITY OF YORK."—Finest York Hams, Wiltshire Bacon, Fresh and Kippered Salmon, Ditto Herrings, Finnan Haddocks Cod Roe, Soups assorted Tinned Beef, Oatmeal, Oysters with Mitch Cheese, Vegetables assorted, Jams and Jellies, Confectionery, 1 lb. Bottles, Malt and White Wine Venegar, in Quarts and Pints, &c. &c.

Canes, Fishing Rods and Tackle Lumbin's Scents.

Tobacco, in 1 lb. Tins, Shag Birds Eye, Returns, Latakia Smoking mixture, Milos Ebony Pipes &c. &c.

DWYER & Co., Forbes Street.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers, beg to inform the Public in general, that they received by the last Overland Mail Steamer, a large assortment of the most fashionable Jewellery, such as Rings, Ear-rings, Bracelets in Gold Diamonds, Pearls and Precious Stones, Albert Chains, Brooches, Pins, Lockets, &c. &c., expressly selected by MR. J. THORNHILL, London.

Also, a splendid assortment of Watches for Ladies and Gentlemen, Clocks, Palanquin Clocks, &c. &c.

Bombay—Established, 1850.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—Mrs. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years and has preserved numerous infants from sufferings and from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, pain and inflamation reduced. It is perfectly innocent in efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the receipt), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE AT TUDOR Co.'s ICE HOUSE.

93	dozen	1 lb.	Tins	Fresh Oysters.
33	,,	1	,,	} Spiced. ,,
10	,,	2	,,	
5	,,	1	,,	} Lobsters.
353	,,	1	,,	} Salmon.
194	,,	2	,,	
10	Ice King	Refrigerators.		
200	Cases	Naptha.		
287	,,	Rock Oil.		

Also, for sale, on arrival of Ship *Sydenham*, from Boston, now daily expected.

400 Cases Boston Mauffy's best Chewing Tobacco.
500 Cases Rock Oil.
900 Cases Naptha.
260 Boxes } Soap.
77 Cases }
100 Cases American Clocks.
125 M. feet Deals 1, 2, and 3 inch.
190 Kegs } Butter.
147 Kitts }

Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality ..... ,, 40 0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. ..... ,, 36 0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown ..... ,, 30 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. ..... ,, 36 0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal ..... ,, 23 0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal ..... ,, 29 0
Do. Golden, Do. ..... ,, 29 0
Do. Green Seal ..... ,, 29 0
Do. Red Seal ..... ,, 33 0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal ..... ,, 33 0
Claret Red Capsule, ... ,, 15 0
Do. Yellow Seal ..... ,, 23 0
Do. Red Do. Pints ..... ,, 17 0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts ..... ,, 32 0
Port, Black Seal ..... ,, 26 0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac ..... ,, 34 0
Do. Brand a Crown ..... ,, 24 0
Old Tom, Red Seal ..... ,, 18 0
Dry Gin, Black Seal ..... ,, 18 0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,
1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

Fort and Byculla.

PRINCE OF WALES' MESS BRANDY.—The undersigned have been appointed by Préverand DeSonneville, Esq., of Bordeaux, Sole Agents for India, for the sale of the above celebrated Brandy. The first consignment has just arrived per *Lepanto* and is ready for delivery. PASSMORE & Co.

3, Meadow Street.

MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—The undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co. of Rheims, Sole Agents for the sale of their celebrated Champagne Wines at Bombay and Kurrachee. The first consignment has just arrived per *Lepanto* and is ready for delivery. PASSMORE & Co.

3, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
,, ,, ,, Ditto in Pints	,, 11	8	,,
,, 3, a full flavored Do. in Quarts	,, 12	8	,,
,, ,, Ditto in Pints	,, 9	0	,,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.—TWO ROOMS suitable for Offices, at No. 5, Forbes' Street, First Floor.

GODOWNS TO LET.—In Forbes' Street, Fort, and near the Musjid Bunder, large pucka-built Godowns.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
6, Apollo Street.

WANTED.—A good expeditious Native Draughtsman for an Architect's Office. Address "Cephas," *Bombay Gazette.*

SALE OF VALUABLE HORSES.—Just arrived from South Australia, per Ship *Northumberland*, and for sale at the stable of Nasserwanjee Maneckjee, (58) fifty-eight well bred Horses, consisting of Carriages Pairs, Buggy Horses, already broken, Racing Stocks, and first-class Hacks.
These Horses are for positive sale, as the Owner is desirous of returning to Adelaide.
Byculla Stable, 21st May 1864.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
બોમ્બએ પ્રેસ્સ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
बंबे प्रेस्य कंपनी लिमिटेड.

NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No 8, Hornby Row, on Thursday, the 2nd June 1864, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending the 31st May 1864.
In consequence of which the Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 2nd to the 16th June, both inclusive, during which time no transfer will be registered.
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 8, Hornby Row, Bombay, 21st May 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the time limited for payment of deposit and signature of the Memo. and Articles of Association of this Bank has been extended to the 23rd May, instant, that day inclusive 20th May 1864.
By direction of the Promoters,
W. H. CRAWFORD,
Solicitor for the Bank.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—The Company's Deed of Settlement is now ready for signature at the Office of the Corporation, and Provisional Stock Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Call Receipts. Holders, not being allottees,—are requested to see that these are regularly endorsed, as, otherwise, they cannot be recognised.
For the Promoters,
WILL. STEEL.
Rampart Row, Bombay, 20th May 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors and in terms of Clause 88 of the Bank's Articles of Association, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Bank on MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the election of two Directors in room of
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Esq.,
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq., and
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.,
who have resigned.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY,
Bombay, 20th May 1866. Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that it having been found impossible to take the signatures of all the Subscribers within the time originally limited, the time for payment of deposit and signature of the Memo. and Articles of Association has been extended to and inclusive of the 23rd instant 20th May 1864.
By order of the Board,
W. H. CRAWFORD,
Solicitor for the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Royal Bank of India will be held at the Offices of the Bank, in Medow Street, on MONDAY the 6th June 1864, to consider the Report of the Directors which will be laid before the Meeting, and in which the following recommendations will be made :—
1st.—That in accordance with the power reserved by the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bank the Capital of the Bank be increased to Ten Millions of Rupees.
2nd.—That such additional Capital be raised by the issue of new Shares of Rs. 200 each, but that such proportion of such new Shares be divisible into and issued in Shares representing Rs. 133-5-4 and Rs. 66-10-8 as may be requisite to ensure the allotment of such new Shares throughout the existing Shareholders rateably.
3rd.—That the Directors be authorized to issue such new Shares at par or such premium as they may think fit.
4th.—That no Shareholder shall be entitled to vote in respect of any single Share of Rs. 133-5-4 nor in any respect of less than three Shares of Rs. 66-10-8, such, or of the possession of one Share of Rs. 133-5-4, and one Share of Rs. 66-10-8 and so on shall entitle the holder to the same rights of voting or otherwise as the possession of one Share of Rs. 200.
5th.—That interest on Calls in arrears shall be chargeable at such rate as the Board of Directors may from time to time think advisable instead of at the fixed rate of 9 per cent. as provided by Article 91 of the Articles of Association.
6th.—That a Director be elected in the place of Mr. Gray, retired.
7th.—That the Articles of Association be amended in accordance with the amendments above specified.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. GORDON,
Bombay, 20th May 1864. Manager.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.
The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock P. M.
Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.
The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 28th May, 1864 at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th idem.
Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.
Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—MAY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon, Saturday 21st..... 6h. 14m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Saturday 28th..... 2h. 12m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Sat.	21	Twilight ends at 7h. 50m. P.M.	5 25	6 28	10 48	11 7	
Sun.	22	Trinity Sunday.	5 25	6 28	11 37	11 47	
Mon.	23	Saturn sets at 2.41.	5 24	6 29	...	0 8	
Tues.	24	Birth of Queen Victoria.	5 24	6 29	0 29	0 52	
Wed.	25	Uranus rises at 6.40.	5 24	6 29	1 14	1 37	
Thur.	26	Corpus Christi.	5 24	6 29	2 3	2 30	19th May 1864. Time—5h. 58m. 10s.5.
Fri.	27	Uranus sets at 7.40.	5 24	6 30	3 0	3 30	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 5	KURRACHEE	May 14
AGRA	April 30	LAHORE	May 11
ALLAHABAD	April 30	LONDON	Apr. 18
AUSTRALIA	Apr. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	May 14	MADRAS	May 14
BANGALORE	May 13	MALTA	April 9
CALCUTTA	May 14	MEERUT	May 13
CAPE	Mar. 3	OUDH	May 14
CEYLON	Apr. 30	PUNJAUB	May 11
COCHIN	May 7	PENANG	May 9
DELHI	May 14	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	April 5	SUEZ	Apr. 28
HONGKONG	April 29	SINGAPORE	May 7

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1864.

IT is mortifying to find that the hopes raised by the remarkable success that attended the laying of the Persian Gulf Telegraph cable are not likely to be very speedily realized. A succession of accidents has disconcerted plans which seemed to be certain of easy accomplishment, and proved once more how often in human affairs what seem to be trifling difficulties are sufficient to cause the failure of great enterprizes. A few months ago no one doubted that the most formidable part of the undertaking for connecting India with England by the electric wire was the Persian Gulf section ; and that, when once a message could be sent direct from Bombay to Bussorah, nothing would be easier than to forward it without delay from the latter city to London. The land line has, however, been proved by experience to be much less trustworthy than the submarine cable. We were prepared for a temporary break in the communication between Bagdad and Bussorah ; but it was not anticipated that the interruption would be prolonged, or that the Arabs would continue intractable even when tempted to peace and friendship by offers of British gold. Possibly by this time they may have been persuaded to abandon their evil ways, and to accept reluctantly the blessings of a quiet life ; but, even if they allow the telegraph to be completed, it will be always at their mercy, and we shall never be secured, unless some method is devised of making them the guardians of the wire, against the sudden severance of that connection, which, if it could only be made safe and constant, would enormously increase the military strength of the Empire, and free politicians from the chief of those anxieties which the thought of the necessity of maintaining an English garrison of 80,000 men in India during a European war naturally suggests.

If, however, there were no other break in the line than that between Bussorah and Bagdad, messages might even now be sent to and received from England in six days ; for the Arab couriers, mounted on dromedaries, make the journey across the desert to Bagdad in four days. But, very vexatiously, it has happened this year that there has been an extraordinary rise of the Tigris above Bagdad, and that the river, overflowing its banks, has flooded the whole country and swept away the telegraph posts and wires for many miles. This is the explanation of the words in Colonel Stewart's telegram which when it arrived were to us unintelligible, that messages would pass through to London in five or six days as soon as communication with Constantinople was restored. When this desirable consummation is likely to be reached, we cannot tell. If the restoration of the telegraph depends on the Turkish authorities, we may wait another year before the work is done, and the line fairly opened. Turkish Pashas have no particular reason to love the telegraph. It brings them much too close to Constantinople, and places their acts too immediately under the inspection of the Imperial Government. There are many pretty pickings enjoyed by the Pashas which might be taken from them were it known to the Sublime Porte that they were enriching themselves at the expense of the people. Every Pasha, for instance, now takes advantage of his position to become the principal farmer of the public revenues ; and it would obviously be most inconvenient to him to have all that he did supervised almost instantaneously by the heads of the Government. The Pashas of Bagdad, more especially, must have a strong dislike for the telegraph ; for, when the line was completed, it is said that the first message which it conveyed was a firman deposing the former Pasha from his place of authority. It is clear that what has been done once in this way may be done again, and that the Pasha of Bagdad must consider that he holds his authority by a very insecure tenure, so long as it is possible for him to be superseded by virtue of a telegram from Constantinople. Moreover, the present Pasha of Bagdad, Namick Pasha, is a shrewd, uncompromising Turk of the old school, who hates with an indiscriminate hatred all European inventions, and whose name is unpleasantly familiar to us as that of the Pasha who governed Juddah when the murder of the foreign Consuls was committed. It is quite certain that the present Pasha of Bagdad will do as little as he can towards making the telegraph the chief means of communication between England and her Eastern possessions.

This brings us to the moral of our article : that the telegraphic line can never be put in proper working order until it is taken out of the hands of the Turks and wholly entrusted to the care of Europeans. So long as the present Pasha of Bagdad is supreme, it is probable that every obstacle which can be imagined will be placed in the way of the completion of the work. Colonel Kemball may do something towards smoothing several of these difficulties away, but he is Consul General at Bagdad, and cannot always be moving up and down the line to see that everything is correct. What is wanted is a special officer charged with the duty of superintending the working of the telegraph in the provinces of the Turkish empire in Asia. Such a man must be perfectly unfettered and entrusted with powers enabling him to commence negotiations with the wild tribes between Bagdad and Bussorah. Unless they be placed under the direction of Englishmen or of energetic members of some other European nation, the Arab tribes of that region, as a rule, prefer war to peace and despise all the elements of civilisation. There is a good deal of delicate work for an English agent to do, and it is absurd to suppose that this can be satisfactorily accomplished by men who are already overwhelmed with the ordinary business of their offices. A vigorous Englishman who knows the ways of the country and the people, and does not lie under the necessity of referring every question to the authorities in England, can perhaps treat with the Arabs on equal terms, and by means of judicious flattery and presents secure their allegiance. Our Government, however, has to begin *de novo ;* and the best course it can adopt is to profess its utter ignorance of the country, to recall the resolutions it has already passed on the subject, and to recommend that the space of 350 miles between Bussorah and Bagdad be put under the control of some independent English official who can be trusted to see that the line is properly worked.

TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.

RETURN OF THE SUBMARINE CABLE EXPEDITION.

HER MAJESTY'S Bombay Marine Steamer *Coromandel*, commanded by Lieutenant George O'B. Carew, of Her Majesty's late Indian Navy, the senior Marine Officer with the above Expedition, arrived about 9 o'clock last night from Kurrachee, having on board the Director General of the Government Telegraph to India, Lieutenant Colonel Patrick Stewart, Royal Engineers, Sir Charles T. Bright, the Engineer of the Expedition, and most of the members of their respective staffs. Of Colonel Stewart's staff Captain Colvin Stewart and Messrs. Brasher and Adair have returned ; the Surveying Officers, Commander Bradshaw, R. N., of H. M. S. Frigate *Severn* and Mr. A. P. Young of the late Indian Navy, remain at Kurrachee till they have completed the chart which they are preparing of the course of the cable, which to ensure the execution of any repairs which it may in time require would be impossible.

Sir Charles Bright is accompanied by Messrs. Webb, Laws, Lambert, Moseley, Woods, Alexander, Donovan and Crooks.

Colonel Lewis Pelly, the Political Resident at Bushire, was also a passenger by the *Coromandel :* we believe he has come down on leave.

So far as the immediate objects of the Expedition are concerned they have been fully realised, for a sub-marine cable has been laid from Kurrachee to the head of the Persian Gulf, and is in excellent working order ; but the ultimate results which were expected to arise from the opening of this new electric path cannot, we fear, be obtained for some months to come,—happily, however, from no fault of the British Government or of British Officers, but from the dilatoriness, apathy, and helplessness of the Turks on whom we are unfortunately dependent for carrying our messages over a considerable part of the distance between India and England. But we shall endeavour to give some further information on these points in our next issue.

THE steamer *Indore*, Captain Brown, belonging to the C. M. S. N. Company, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong, which port she left on the 28th of April. As she overtook the *Jeddo* at Singapore she has of course anticipated the coming mail. Summaries of news will be found in the usual place.

THE *Englishman* hears of considerable disaffection amongst the agricultural tribes of Meywar, in consequence of the increased assessment levied upon them by the Raja's Revenue authorities.

ACCORDING to the *Englishman*, the Governor General, immediately on his arrival at Simla, instituted enquiries as to the usefulness of the Hindoostan and Thibet road and the various routes taken by traders between Thibet, China, and the plains of India.

THE same journal hears that Mr. Temple proposes to introduce the tax on pan gardens into the Central Provinces, and that he is preparing a Bill to be laid before the Council ; he has also laid before Government a scheme of a stud and horse breeding establishment, the country being particularly favourable for this purpose.

THE information, which the Government has received with reference to the climate of Bhooj, indicates that the period of the year between the cessation of the rains and the extreme cold of the winter, is the season of the year most favourable for carrying on hostilities in that country, and, consequently, (says the *Hurkaru*) no measures of retribution and punishment will be carried out against the Bhootanese for some months to come—probably not until September next.

THE *Delhi Gazette* hears from Mirzapore that Jhoorie Singh, the murderer, or rather the leader of the gang of murderers, who on the 4th July 1857, killed Mr. Moore of the Civil Service, and Messrs Jones and Kemp, Indigo Planters of Palee factory, seven miles north of Gopeegunge, has been at length captured.

He was seized at Betteah on information given by a prisoner in the Benares Jail. He has been identified, and will shortly be brought to trial.

THE same paper learns from Sirsa that the police there have effected important captures. "A notorious dacoit, named Ootum, *alias* Kanna, who had escaped from Jail while undergoing a term of ten years' imprisonment, has been retaken by an Inspector, named Mookhtear Sing, at the Jogeepeer fair in the Puttjala district. The police have long been on the look out for this man, and also for another equally notorious named Bhoola, who had escaped with him. The latter is still at large.

"The same Inspector has also succeeded in securing the person of one Ruttun Sing, formerly havildar in the Leodiana Regiment. While on detachment duty Jounpore in 1857, he led on his men to the plunder of the Treasury, and the murder of Captain Mara."

THE *Friend of India* remarks that at the last sale of opium the prices fell below the average upon which Sir Charles Trevelyan based his calculations for the current year. "This result could scarcely have been foreseen, since during the crisis the average was never below a thousand rupees the chest—the standard upon which the Finance Minister limited his estimates. Behar, at the late sale, brought Rs. 1,000-8-0¾ the chest, and Benares only Rs. 969-12-4. If this depreciation continues, Sir Charles Trevelyan will probably come to the conclusion that it is not wise to defer for ever the change he is 'thinking' of making in the currency. Whatever may be the result of that change, it can never be urged as a reproach against Sir C. Trevelyan that he made it without deliberation or a forethought. It has been before him for months—*summis naribus olfacere :* thus cautiously the Finance Minister approaches the grave difficulty of the hour. The weeks roll on into months, and nothing is done. To adapt the foregoing saying, Sir C. Trevelyan is still only *smelling* at the question. When he will take it up and touch it is all uncertain, the worse for the commercial community in India."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 18TH MAY.

Steamer *China* from Bombay anchored.

Steamer *Candia* from Suez anchored.

GALLE, 19TH MAY.

CALCUTTA.

20TH MAY.

Government Paper, Four per Cent., 3½ to 3⅝ discount.
Five per Cent., 5⅛ to 6 premium.
Five and half per Cent., 14 to 14½ premium.
Exchange on London, first class credits, 2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 1d.
Freights to London, deadweight, £3 to £3-5 per ton.
Jute, £3 to £3 15s. per ton.
Seeds, £2 17s. 6d. to £3 per ton.
Grey Shirtings, 14 by 13, 7 lbs. 40 inch, Rs. 10-6 to Rs. 10-10 per piece.
Madapollams, 13 by 11, 3 lbs. 32 inch, Rs. 4-10 to Rs. 4-12 per piece.
Mule Twist, number 40, good seconds, as. 10 9 pies to as. 10 11 pies per morah.
Market for Piece Goods quiet, prices nominal.
Market for Twist more enquiry.

MADRAS.

18TH MAY.

Securities, Fives and a half, 13¾ premium.
Fives, 5½ premium.
Fours, 3 discount.
Document Bills, 2s. 1¾d.
Dead Weight, £2 10s.
Light Freight, £3 15s.
Cotton, £3 5s. to £3 10s.
Interest on Loans, 11 per cent.
Money Market, unchanged.
Forty inches Grey Shirtings, 7 pounds Rs. 5-10 to Rs. 9-12.
Number 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 7.

BOMBAY.

IT is officially notified that an office for the transmission of telegrams was opened yesterday at Matheran.

WE are requested to state that no more applications for shares in the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation, (Limited) can be received from this day.

LIEUTENANT H. T. HERBERT, Political Agent Kattiawar, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

MAJOR G. A. ANDERSON, late Political Agent of the Southern Maratha Country, is allowed a furlough to Europe for six months without pay.

LIEUTENANT W. A. PARKE, Adjutant Kurrachee Depot, (cadre 3rd European Regiment,) is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate.

CAPTAIN P. DODS, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

IT is reported that the General Manager and the Directors of the G. I. P. Railway contemplate the discontinuance of night trains on the Bhore Ghaut during the approaching monsoon.

IT is rumored that Mr. W. B. Mulock, Assistant Registrar on the Appellate side of the High Court, will act for Mr. Raymond West in the office of Registrar during that gentleman's absence in England.

WE hear that Messrs. Ashdown and Morris, of the Public Works' Department, are about to resign their appointments in that Department with the view of becoming Contractors.

THE annual fair in commemoration of the temple of Shree Kalcka Devy will take place this evening at Pydhowny Road. Fireworks on a grand scale have been prepared by some wealthy members of the Kasar caste for the occasion.

THE *Indore* reports having passed, in the Straits of Malacca, on the 9th of May, a steamer supposed to be the *United States*, steering to the south-east. Light head winds and very fine weather have been experienced the whole way from China to Bombay.

THE want which has long been felt in Bombay of a good Circulating Library is, we learn, likely to be supplied by a Joint Stock Company (Limited) which will take care, as a beginning, the business at present conducted by Messrs. Thacker, Vining, and Co. Such an undertaking has very good prospects of success.

WE understand that arrangements are being made for the extension of the General Police Act to the Presidency of Bombay. As this measure is based on the experience and good judgment of several Government officers, its introduction will give general satisfaction, and will ensure a spirit of reform in the Police Department of the Mofussil.

THE LATE CENSUS.—It has just been finally ascertained, that the corrected population of the Town and Island of Bombay, according to the Census taken on the night of the 1st February last, is 816,562 souls ; being rather more than that of the town of Liverpool, and considerably over that of the city of Calcutta including the twenty-four Pergunnahs.

OUR old friend Mr. McCollum and his equestrian troupe were "starring" it at Singapore when the *Indore* left, and attracting crowded houses. Mr. Black with his "Melodies of Many Lands" was also delighting the Celestials at Hong-Kong, where his entertainment was highly appreciated and keenly relished.

Programme of music to played by the Band of the 28th Regiment at the Esplanade this evening :—

March.—"Alpenhorn" ..... Schmuck.
Waltz.—"Spirit of the Lakes" ..... Benner.
Finale (Op).—"La Favorita" ..... Donizetti.
Quadrille.—"La Sonambula" ..... Schmuck.
Selection (Op.)—"Martha" ..... Flotow.
Galop.—"Champagner" ..... Lumbye.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE Bombay Presidency Bank has, we are glad to learn, been so fortunate as to secure the services of Mr. R. J. Pringle, for several years Sub-Manager of the Oriental Bank, as Manager, and of Mr. F. MacWilliam, Accountant in the Agra Bank, as Accountant. The time for payment of the deposit on the allotment of shares in this Bank has been extended to the 23rd instant inclusive, the Commercial Bank, which receives the deposits, having such a press of work on hand with other new Companies that have been started, as to be quite unable to get through the business as soon as could be wished.

THERE is little doubt the *Alabama* has finally left these seas. The *Singapore Straits Times* publishes the following extract from a private letter received from Cape Town by the American steamer *Kin Kiang* :—

Cape Town, 27th March.

"We ayail ourselves of the present opportunity to advise you that the Confederate war steamer *Alabama* arrived here on the 20th instant, took on board 300 tons of coals, and left on the 20th instant—destination of course unknown, but we may hope that she will not be heard of again for the present in the Eastern Seas.

THE following, from a Shanghai paper, will no doubt prove interesting to shipmasters : "The report of a case will be found in our column in which Messrs. Bourjau, Hubener & Co. were plaintiffs, and the owners of a Prussian ship called the *Brandenburg* were defendants. The Consuls of powers which have little trade to China, always decide in favour of their countrymen. If this case be decided according to Prussian law, which we much doubt, all we can say is, that a man is a fool who, knowing such to be the case, ships in a Prussian ship. The Bill of Lading is the contract, and that obliges the master to deliver the cargo in the same order as he receives it, *barring the dangers of the seas.* But the proof of damage by dangers of the seas is clearly saddled on the master of the ship, not on the consignees of the goods, and should the master fail to prove sea damage, he must account for the sound value of the goods."

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 185¼ MILES

Statement of Traffic, week ending 1st May 1864.

No. of Passengers 21,264 amount	20,274	14	7
Merchandize	15,985	9	10
Total...	36,210	8	5

Corresponding week last year

OPEN 185¼ MILES

No. of Passengers 16,846 amount	17,542	4	10
Merchandize	17,133	15	6
Total...	34,676	4	4

AN HONEST "DULLAL."—A few days ago, a native share-broker named Jetta Thackersee, found a small parcel lying in the street containing three call receipts for ten shares of the Bank of India, one currency note for rupees one hundred, and rupees 7-6-3 in cash, which he brought to the Mazagon Police Office and delivered to Mr. Edginton, the Assistant Commissioner of Police, with a request that he would be good enough to try and find the owner of the property. This individual, one Muggun Narbheram, also a share-broker, turned up yesterday, when the property was made over to him, and he expressed a wish to reward the finder for his honesty ; but the latter, with an abnegation of self-interest which is very unusual in the Banian and Marwaree community, declined to accept of anything, and suggested that the loose cash, Rs. 7-6-3, should be put into the poor-box by the owner ; adding that "virtue has its own reward ;" a sentiment that was highly applauded by all present at this interesting scene of restitution.

IN order that the public may receive due intimation of the actual arrival, that is the anchoring of the inward mail-steamers in the harbour, the following signals will be made from the Light House, Centre Flagstaff, and the Castle Flag-staff in future :—

THE EUROPE MAIL STEAMER ON THE VESSEL'S ANCHORING.—The Mail Pendant over the Rendezvous Flag of Marryatt's Code, to be kept flying for one hour after the vessel has anchored during the day, or if the vessel arrives during the night, from daylight to one hour after sunrise.

THE CHINA MAIL STEAMER.—The China Mail Pendant over Rendezvous.

THE KURRACHEE MAIL.—The Steam Flag over Rendezvous.

The above not to interfere with existing arrangements for signals on the vessels being first seen either by day or night.

W. C. BARKER,
Retired Captain Indian Navy,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.
Bombay, 20th May 1864.

THE POISONING CASE.

THE adjourned Inquest on view of the body of a Hindoo boy named Gunputrao Zendoo, aged about ten years, was resumed yesterday, at the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, before John Connon, Esq., Coroner, when the following further evidence was recorded :—

Chimna'see sworn, deposed,—I am the wife of Ganesh Muttoo, keeper of the Marotee Temple at Byculla. I know the deceased boy Gunputrao, and I known his mother Bheema, here present. I know there has been a dispute about property between Bheema and her mother-in-law Binabaee, here present. On Tuesday, nine days ago, I saw one Rewoo, here present, wife of Luxamon Poondalick, also here present, the said Luxamon Poondalick, Venkoo Nabajee, here present, and Ragoonath Sewram, here present, four persons in all go to the house of the said Binabaee at Byculla. Afterwards these five persons all came out and went to the Marotee Temple where I was. I saw the said Binabaee give to the said Venkoo Nabajee a packet covered with white paper. I next saw the said Venkoo Nabajee give this packet to the said Luxamon Poondalick. The said Luxamon Poondalick opened this parcel, having previously gone out and fetched the deceased into the temple. Luxamon was absent a few minutes when he brought the deceased into the temple. He then gave the deceased a part of the contents of this parcel, and the deceased ate the same. It seemed a white substance like burfi. The deceased ate most of it before leaving the temple. He took part of it away in his hand, eating as he went. All those persons except whom I have named remained in the deceased while he was eating this substance. None of them partook of it. They were talking with each other, but I was not near enough to hear exactly what they said, and the said Venkoo Nabajee seeing me said "I go away from here, why are you standing here ? Go to your house, and mind your business." Upon this I had suspicion I suspected they were poisoning the boy. I therefore went inside to my husband and told him of it. He went outside. That is all I that, of this matter. Venkoo Nabajee is the brother of Binabaee. Ragoonath is the brother-in-law of the woman Rewoo.

Gunnesh Muttoo deposed.—I am a Brahmin priest and keeper of the Marotee Templeat Byculla. I was appointed to that office by the father of the deceased and have been allowed to continue by Bhuabaee, who has control over it now. I recollect on Tuesday the 11th instant, being called by my wife, the last witness, to go into the temple. I there saw the deceased sitting eating burfi, where also present Luxamon Poondalick, Binabaee, Venkoo Nabajee, Ragoonath Sewram, and the woman Rewoo, all here present. There was present there also, the child of the said Rewoo, a boy about six years old. This child of Rewoo was not eating burfi or anything else. The deceased was eating out of a white paper which I supposed to be burfi. I asked the party whom they wanted. Venkoo replied saying, they had proposed to go to Ghorupdavi for a dinner party, but now they should not go. No one gave any reason for not going to Ghorupdavi. I did not ask for any reason. All the party except Binabaee went away together while I remained in the temple. The deceased took away the remains of the paper parcel out of which he had been eating. He walked away close by Luxamon Poondalick. Binabaee went away also, but by a private road to her own house. I was myself in the custody of the police for a short time on suspicion, as I was accused of being mixed up with the death of deceased, and I have been discharged. After the said Venkoo Nabajee not to tell anything, or the whole blame of the death of deceased would fall on my head, but now I have told all that I know and I have been under no threat to do so, nor have I any inducement other than duly to speak the truth.

As there was no further evidence forthcoming, the Coroner explained to the Jury the whole circumstances connected with the death of Gunputrao. Mr. Connon observed that there was no doubt that the poor boy came by his death by poisoning, and this fact fully appeared from the evidence of two medical gentlemen of wide reputation. Dr. Herbert Giraud arrived at the conclusion that there was a great deal of poison in the boy's stomach. The mother of the deceased accuses Binabaee and others. It seemed to the Coroner that the boy was enticed or got into the temple by five persons, all of whom are closely mixed up with each other. Ragoonath Sewram was also present there, but it did not appear clearly that he was an accomplice of the others. The Coroner said, that at all events Binabaee was very much implicated in it. The Coroner then read the law bearing on the case, and asked the gentlemen of the Jury to retire and consider how the deceased came by his death. The Jury after a few minutes' consultation returned, and the Foreman stated the verdict which the Jury had arrived at, and which was as follows :—

"That the deceased died from the effects of poison administered by Luxamon Poondalick, Venkoo Nabajee, and Binabaee, woman ; and the Jury find them guilty of murder."

After this had been done the Foreman mentioned that there were not five of the Jury unanimous in the verdict, and as this is the number required by law, the Coroner requested them again to retire and consider their verdict. After an absence of about five minutes they returned and gave in an oral verdict in substance as above. The Coroner did not formally record the verdict, as it has to be drawn out on parchment on the committal of the prisoners for trial on the capital charge at the ensuing Sessions of the High Court.

The Inquest was then adjourned until Wednesday next the 25th intant, at 11 o'clock A.M., when the committal of the prisoners will be made out in due form and the verdict signed by the Jurors.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.—*20th May.*)

OPIUM STEALING.—One Nanjee Heerjee was convicted of having in his possession five cakes of opium, of the value of thirty rupees, which might be reasonably suspected to have been stolen, and failing to account satisfactorily as to how he came by the same. An inquisitive policeman was the cause of Nanjee's coming to grief ; for seeing something largely protuberating over his stern, he was at once pounced upon, and the drug found in tact. Not having a word to say in his defence, His Worship sentenced the unblushing rogue to pay a fine of one hundred rupees, or to suffer three months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in the House of Correction.

PENALTY FOR ASSAULTING A SHIPMASTER.—Alexander McNair, a seaman of the British ship *Fleur de Lis*, was charged with assaulting Mr. McDonald Taylor, the master of the said ship. The prisoner first commenced his little game by abusing the second and third mates in most disgusting and obscene language in the hearing of the captain and his family who live on board the ship. The captain then came out of his cabin and ordered the ruffian forward ; but instead of obeying this very proper command, he put his fist into the captain's face, refused to go forward, and made use of all kinds of abusive and disgusting language towards him. The captain then went aft, but the fellow still followed and abused him.

The charge was fully proved against the prisoner, and he was sentenced to twelve weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour, in the House of Correction.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

FURIOUS DRIVING.—One Rychund Dawut was convicted of driving a buggy in a furious and reckless manner in Apollo Street, within the Fort, at 10 o'clock A. M. this day, to the great danger of all passengers and conveyances,—and more particularly to Mr. Kelly's cab, which had a narrow escape of being sent into "smithereens" of a very infinitesimal kind. Mr. Constable Bailey witnessed the prisoner's capers, and overheard the indignant remonstrances of Mr. Kelly's coachman and other interested bystanders, and caused him to be taken into custody. The *miserable* seemed to treat the whole thing as one of the latest jokes of the season, but His Worship not being in an equally jocular mood, sentenced Mr. Rychund to pay a fine of rupees fifty, which had the effect of altering the cheerful aspect of his countenance to what is usually understood to be laughing on the wrong side of one's face.

Fined fifty rupees, or a proportionate allowance of the stone-jug.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.—*20th May.*)

CUTTING OFF A WOMAN'S EAR.—One Sowdia Nathoo, a Hindoo, was charged volun arily causing grievous hurt to one Jumna, a Hindoo widow, by cutting off her right ear with a knife on Tuesday last, the 17th instant.

From the evidence of the prosecutrix, it appears that on the day in question, about one o'clock in the afternoon, she was at the house of her nephew, a man named Bheelia, when the prisoner came there. At this time she was lying on the ground, and whilst so lying she suddenly felt her ear being cut off, and on looking up she saw the prisoner running away with a knife in his hand. She raised an alarm, when a Havildar of Police came to the spot and took her to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital where her wound was dressed and she was immediately discharged. She then accompanied the policeman in search of the prisoner, whom they found at Chinchpooply, where he was arrested. On being accused of the offence of mutilating the unfortunate woman in the manner above described, he at once admitted that he had cut off her ear, but said it was merely a case of tit-for-tat, because she had caused his ear to be cut off ! The offence was witnessed by a woman named Mucktoob, the wife of the prosecutrix's nephew, and she found the dismembered ear lying on the ground, which was produced, in a somewhat offensive state of decay, before the Court.

From the evidence of Visram Ramjee Golay, the Assistant Apothecary of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, it appeared that the prosecutrix had been subjected to a close crop—only the base of the ear remaining, the rest of the organ having been cut off close to the scalp.

As regards the assertion of the prisoner that the prosecutrix had caused *his* ear to be cut off, it appears that about three days previously, he had charged several parties with assaulting him, one of whom had bitten off a part of his right ear. He did not, however, accuse the prosecutrix on that occasion.

The further investigation of the case was adjourned until Monday next, the 23rd instant.

RAPE.—A Hindoo, named Rama Wittoo, was yesterday committed for trial to the ensuing July Sessions of the High Court on a charge of rape, the offence being alleged to have been perpetrated on the person of one Chundree, woman, the wife of one Succaram Bhaskur Pullalkar, a ryot of Pullalkar in Panwell. They passed into the hands of rich Pashas, capitalists, and companies, who now work them at an immense profit. The estate of Tel-el-Kebyr, purchased by a Company from H. H. Abbas Pasha, and worked under French management, produced last year, besides wheat, no less than £117,000 worth of Cotton—being a yield of £35 per acre against £2-10 per acre cost of cultivation. Similar results may be looked for from this scheme.

It is well known that within the last three years, the ryots of India, indebted to the Sowkars, and paying exorbitant interest, have now freed themselves, and are becoming one of the wealthiest classes in the country. Therefore, it may be fairly assumed that a well organized undertaking, combining good practical management and a high standard of cultivation, backed by sufficient working capital, will be attended with most satisfactory results to the shareholders.

A very valuable property on the table land of the range of hills south of Challeesgaum station, containing 3,200 acres of rich virgin black soil of great dearth, lately cleared of jungle, can be purchased from the present holders on advantageous terms. The Shew river intersects the property, and at all times has an ample supply of water ; a dam run across the river would irrigate a large area. The Gunn river, which also intersects the land, is capable of irrigating a great extent of Monsoon and cold weather crops. On the west side, a large tank has been constructed to catch the rain-fall from the hills, which holds water sufficient for about five hundred acres. The owner is prepared to accept half the purchase-money in paid-up shares. This land has produced Cotton described by the Chamber of Commerce as "being of very good staple, and equal to middling New Orleans," whilst other judges pronounce it to be the finest ever produced in India and quite equal to the best Egyptian. The yield per acre was 240lb of clean Cotton. Oil Seeds, Gram, Wheat, and other cereals, yield heavy crops, and the white Mauritius, Sugarcane grows in great luxuriance. Tobacco flourishes. Samples of the produce of the property can be seen at the office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co. The surrounding jungle supplies an inexhaustible supply of Firewood.

Labour is plentiful, and to insure its efficiency, arrangements have been made with the neighbouring villagers who have taken service, to apportion a small share of the crops to them in lieu of wages. This renders their interests identical with those of their employers. It will be the gain of the labourers to produce as heavy a crop as possible : for according to the quantity of the yield, so they benefit.

The average yield per *beega* (4/7 of an acre) on neighbouring land, which has been worked for years and very roughly tilled, is—

Kureef or Monsoon Crop.

Bajree...	6 to 7	Pullas at	8-8...Rs	51 to Rs.	59 8
Toor.....	6 to 7	,,	at 9..... ,,	54 to ,,	63 0
Till

50 G. M. SWEEPSTAKES FOR ALL HORSES.

The Hajee	...	...One Nomination.
Mr. St. John	...	Do.
Mahomed Banker	...	Do.
Mr. Shepherd	...	Do.
The Stables	...	Do.
The Stranger	...	Do.

Closed.

49 G. M. SWEEPSTAKES FOR ALL ARAB HORSES.

The Hajee	...	One Nomination.
Mahomed Banker	...	Do.
The Stables	...	Do.
The Stranger	...	Do.

Open until 1st September at 50 G. M. Stakes and a Forfeit of 30 G. M.

THE COLT'S PLATE.

His Highness Aga Khan's	...	g a c	Zohra.
"	...	g a c	Abdool Azeez.
The Hajee's	...	In. g a c	Brob.
"	...	... b a c	Victor.
"	...	... b a c	Magnet.
Abdool Wahab's	...	... g a c	Shah.
"	...	... b a c	Child of the Islands.
Mr. Thomas'	...	... b a c	Ahmood.
"	...	... b a c	Brahim.
The Stables	...	... b a c	Bonnie Breastknot.
Mr. Kerr's	...	... b a c	Garde a vous.
Aga Jungee Shah's	...	... g a c	Mars.
Mr. Shepherd	...	na g a c	Quilp.
The Visitor's	...	... g a c	Ameer.
"	...	... c a c	Tartar.
Major Crosbie's	...	... g a c	Saladin.
Ally Asker's	...	... g a c	Dingan.
The Stranger's	...	... b a c	Spectator.
"	...	... b a c	Grimaldi.
"	...	... c a c	Poor Lot.
Mr. Williams'	...	... g a c	Alchymist.

Closed.

THE BOMBAY EUROPEAN MERCHANTS' CUP FOR ALL HORSES.

The Hajee's	...	... c a h	Raby.
" "	...	... b a h	Rapidan.
"	...	... b a c	Victor.
"	...	In. g a c	Brob.
Aga Jungee Shah	...	... g a c	Mars.
Mr. St. John's	...	... b e c	Hedworth.
"	...	... b a h	Landore.
Mahomed Banker's	...	... b a h	Dervish.
"	...	... g a h	Jurham.
Mr. Kerr's	...	... b a c	Garde a vous.
Major Crosbie's	...	Hn g a c	Saladin.
"	...	Rn g a c	Chieftain.
"	...	... b a h	Shamrock.
The Stables'	...	... b a h	British Flag.
"	...	... c a h	Royal Charlie.
"	...	... g a h	Lochnagar.
The Stranger's	...	... g a h	Grey Leg.
"	...	... g a h	Kohinoor.

Open until 1st November at 30 G. M. H. F.

THE TRIA JUNCTA.

His Highness Aga Khan's	...	b a h	Lachin.
" "	...	g a h	Purween.
" "	...	g a h	Khoorsheed.
The Hajee's	...	g a h	Glenbervie.
"	...	b a h	Rapidan.
"	...	b a c	Victor.
Mr. Shepherd	...	na g a h	Emperor.
"	...	b a h	Rizzio.
"	...	g a c	Quilp.
Aga Jungee Shah's	...	g a c	Mars.
Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan Bahadoor's	...	g a h	Grand Master.
" " "	...	g a h	Fukhfoor.
" " "	...	In g a h	Kaissur.
The Stables	...	... b a h	British Flag.
"	...	... g a h	Heart of Oak.
"	...	... b a h	Abdil Kadir.
Mahomed Banker's	...	... g a h	Ruby.
"	...	N g a h	Rapid Rhone.
"	...	... g a h	Star of India.
"	...	... b a h	Claude.
"	...	... b a c	Garde a vous.
Aga Jungee Shah's	...	g a c	Mars.
Mr. Shepherd	...	na. g a h	Emperor.
"	...	... b a h	Rizzio.
"	...	... g a c	Quilp.
The Visitor's	...	... g a h	Guirrella.
"	...	g a c	Ameer.
"	...	... c a c	Tartar.
Major Crosbie's	...	Rn g a c	Chieftain.
The Stranger's	...	... b a h	Tantalus.
"	...	... g a h	Foreigner.
Mr. Williams'	...	... g a h	Alchymist.

Closed.

50 G. M. SWEEPSTAKES FOR ALL HORSES.

The Hajee	...	One Nomination.
Mr. St. John	...	Do.
Mahomed Banker	...	Do.
Mr. Shepherd	...	Do.
The Stables	...	Do.
The Stranger	...	Do.

Closed.

THE ELLIOTT TRIAL STAKES FOR ARABS.

The Hajee	...	One Nomination.
Mahomed Banker	...	Do.
The Stables	...	Do.
The Stranger	...	Do.

Closed.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, 18th May 1864.

BENGAL.

We learn that Government has purchased the American built ship *Erin-go-bragh* of 1,111 tons for the sum of Rs. 72,000. She is to convey iron material for barracks at Port Blair, and will be stationed there.—*Englishman, May* 13.

The ryots in Kishnaghur are reported to be again disputing with the Indigo planters. The zemidars are instigating the ryots to resist the claims of the planters to the lands they have engaged for their Indigo cultivation. The rains are scanty and late this season which tends to widen the difference between the parties. The ryots are anxious to sow their rice lands when rain falls, and neglect their engagements to sow Indigo.—*Id.*

CABOOL.

17*th to* 23*rd April.*—"Talking of his recent visit to the British authorities at Peshawur, Mahomed Rudfeek Khan said to the Ameer, that the Commissioner on one occasion remarked to him that in Afghanistan there appeared to be no end of Hakims; each Sirdar wished to set up for a Hakim without reference to the Ameer. The Commissioner is quite right," said the Ameer. "Sirdars Mahomed Ameen Khan and Shureef Khan, my own brothers, are against me, and Ufzul Khan and Azzim Khan are bent on my de-thronement."

Sirdar Noor Mahomed Khan, son of the late Sooltan Mahomed Khan attended Durbar. He addressed the Ameer, and said he was too old to join the camp at Seeah Sung, himself but would depute his son in his stead. "I do not wish your son to go," said the Ameer "you are paid as the other Sirdars are, and must join the army." Noor Mahomed immediately tendered his resignation which was accepted.

Mahomed Surwar Khan begged an additional allowance, as he could not pay his troops and support himself on his present income. "How have you hitherto supported yourself," enquired the Ameer, "I have never been yet asked to go on active service," replied Surwar Khan. "Well then," rejoined the Ameer "you are as much at liberty as Noor Mahomed Khan, to leave my service." Sirdar Yakurya Khan, the third brother, then stepped forward and represented that as he was under Azzim Khan he did not think it right to go and join the army against him. "What is the use of your remaining in Cabool, said the Ameer, you should go at once to Auxim Khan." The three brothers then retired from the Durbar.

The Ameer turned to Sirdar Shahdowla Khan and said, "Six months ago I told you that the Cabool Sirdars would forsake me when things came to a crisis. I was right you see But I do not care while God is with me."

After the Durbar, a private council was held, to which Sirdar Mahomed Alli Khan, Khooshdil Khan, Rudfeek Khan and Futteh Mahomed Khan were summoned.

18*th April*—It having been decided that the Ameer was not to wait for Mirza Ahd Khan, instructions were issued for the march of the troops.

6,000 Sowars.
6 Battalions Infantry.
3,000 Jazailchees.
2 Batteries

were to march for Dust Soopaid via Charcekar and Ghoorbund, under Sirdars Mahomed Alli Khan, Futteh Mahomed Khan, Mahomed Zaman Khan and Sooltan Alli Khan.

5,000 Ghilzies.
5 Battalions Infantry.
3,000 Jazailchees.
1,000 Sowars.
Guns,

under Sirdar Mahomed Rudfeek Khan, and Ursulla Khan Ghilzie, were to march for Zoormut and take the Fort of Goordaiz at once. Ursulla Khan with his 5,000 Ghilzies left for Goordaiz to-day.

Sirdar Mahomed Ibrahim Khan was directed to march from Ghuznoen and effect a junction with Mahomed Rudfeek Khan at Goordaiz. Letters have been sent to the Governors of Herat and Candahar, directing them to bring their troops to Cabool.

19*th April*,—Mdddut Khan Raika was ordered, with 100 sowars, to Goorbhund, to see whether the river was fordable. Two hundred mules laden with ammunition were dispatched towards Seeah Sung, and a hundred camels also laden with ammunition were sent to the army destined for Dusth Soopaid.

A letter was received from Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan at Candahar. It said:—

"My brother Mahomed Shurreef Khan with 5,000 sowars, Jazailchees and Artillery, will soon march on Cabool. I have sent Sirdars Madud Khan, and Gholam Jan, Kohistanie, to offer explanations to the Ameer on my part."

Heavy rain prevent Sirdars Mahomed ally Khan and Mahomed Rudfeek Khan from marching to-day. They will leave shortly.

20*th April*—The Ameer went to Seeah Sung to personally superintend the arrangement for the army. While there an intercepted kossid of Mahomed Ufzul Khan was brought to him.

The kossid on being questioned said that, he had brought only three letters, one for the son of Mirza Ahd Khan and two for members of Ufzul Khan's household. The Ameer enquired, what Ufzul Khan was doing. He was informed that, he was at Tukhtabool, and that Sirdars Ubdool Rahiman Khan and Ubdoolruffoo Khan, with their troops, were at Ghazee and Bhooglan. The kossid also said, that Sirdar Ufzul Khan was erecting a new fort at Tukhtabool.

The Ameer ordered the kossid to be tied to a tree and well flogged till he confessed the truth as to the number of letters he had brought, and for whom.

The son of Uzeez Khan Ghilzie with 6,000 sowars reported his arrived to the Ameer. He was ordered to proceed and join the army at Seeah Sung.

21*st April.*—This being Thursday, Sirdars Mahomed Alli Khan, Futteh Mahomed Khan and Sooltan Alli Khan, with twelve thousand troops two batteries, marched from Seeah Sung for Chareekar. Rudfeek Khan with his force marched for Lahoogoor.

The Ameer was sitting in private council when a kossid arrived and delivered the following letter from Ursulla Khan:—

"On my arrival at Goordaiz I was informed that Ahmed Shah Khan, Loohoogurrie, with 400 men was holding the fort. I summoned him to surrender within twenty-four hours after which I would assault the place. That night at twelve the fort was vacated. Ahmed Shah Khan and the garrison fled. I have taken possession of the place. I have captured 80 mares, sixty cannon balls, and three boxes of gunpowder."

The Ameer was much pleased and conferred a khillut on the messenger. The following reply was sent to Ursulla Khan:—

"Sirdar Mahomed Rufeek Khan and Sheikh Meer Komadan with troops are marching towards you. On their arrival make the fort of Goordaiz over to one of your Khans and accompany them to Koorum." Letters were sent to the Mullicks of Koorum and Zoormut, informing them of Mahomed Rufeek Khan's march, and requesting them to assist the Sirdars.

22*nd April*—Sirdar Khooshdil Khan, it has been arranged by the Ameer, will hold the reins of government at Cabool, while he himself will march with a large body of troops to Kohistan.

An *urzee* was this day received from Muddud Khan reporting that the river Ghoorbund was impassable by guns without the aid of elephants. Elephants were ordered to proceed thither.

The conference among the Sirdars present in Durbar made known his intention of leaving Cabool, on the 24th; and requested them to be ready to accompany him.

A despatch was forwarded to Sirdar Mohamed Rudfeek Khan, directing him not to halt at Koorum, but to push on to Zoormut.

The Mullicks of Jellallabad reported the circumstance of Sirdar Mahomed Auzim Khan having ordered four hundred *bildars* to be sent to clear away the snow to permit of his advance against that place.

One lac and thirty thousand rupees was forwarded to Sirdar Mahomed Alli Khan's camp.

The Ameer this day formally confiscated the Jaghcers in Cabool and Kohistan of Sirdars Mahomed Ufzul Khan, Auzim Khan, and Wullee Mahomed Khan.

Letters from Koorum have been received stating that, in consequence of Auzim Khan's treatment of them his Khans and troops were deserting. The inhabitants were anxiously looking for the Ameer, to whom they intend to surrender, and deliver Auzim Khan prisoner.

23*rd April.*—A letter from Sirdar Auzim Khan informed the Ameer that he had ordered troops against Goordaiz and Loohoogurr, he (Auzim Khan) had quitted them and fallen back on Koorum. He offers to go either to Kohat or Bunnoo should the Ameer wish it. The Ameer remarked that the proper place for Auzim Khan to go was to Ufzul Khan in Toorkistan.

It is rumoured that Sirdar Ufzul Khan with a large army had started for Cabool; that Sirdar Mahomed Uslum Khan had taken Dusth Saaid. Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan, has, it is said been taken prisoner by Uslum Khan.

A dispatch from Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan announced that Uslum Khan had arrived at Huzrut Sooltan on his way to Dusth Supaid; and that Ufzul Khan was at Tashurghan. He demanded troops being pushed on without delay. The Ameer said that, as he could not trust Sirdar Noor Mahomed Khan and Zakurya Khan he wished them to quit Cabool. Surwar Khan was turned out at once.—*Delhi Gazette, May* 14.

CHINA.

(*From the Overland China Mail, April* 29.)

We reported in our last issue that Colonel Gordon's forces had met with a reverse, owing, no doubt, to the Colonel not being able to be present in the field in consequence of a wound received at Kintang. We have now to state that Gordon has recovered from his wound and is again in the field. He has been successful as usual. On the 11th instant he attacked the Rebels at a place called Waison where they were strongly entrenched and somewhat numerous. It appears that these were the men who had left different strongholds in Rebel possession, with the intention of checking Gordon's movements throughout the open territory. The idea, was a good enough one, and the forces to whose charge the carrying out of it was intrusted were the most desperate men in the Taeping ranks, being the original Rebels from Kiangsu and Hupee. The Colonel began by shelling the position, and the effect of this was that their left flank was speedily turned, upon which they began to retreat. Gordon then gave orders to charge them, which was done, in a very effective manner, by the Imperial troops, who seemed to be rather powerful in pursuing an enemy. The reports which have reached us state, that the Taepings were rather severely cut up, the line of retreat being literally strewed with dead. Previous to the action the Taepings mustered over fifteen thousand strong, while the Imperialists were not more than ten thousand. These Rebels having been dispersed and their return to garrison irrevented, the Imperalist troops next made a move upon Chang-chow-foo, which city they are now besieging. The seven officers whom we reported as missing were found dead, and their bodies have been duly interred.

So far as we learn, the dispersed Taepings have begun to disappear entirely from the districts of a country upon which they have hitherto been preying; and very little is now left for the Imperialists to achieve. At present they are besieging Chang-chow-foo, a city of considerable strength, and believed to be packed with a strong body of original Taeping Rebels. Besides this city there are only other two in possession of the insurgents, and these are so widely apart from each other that their surrender may soon be expected. The cities refered to Nanking and Hoo-chow-foo, the former being the Taeping head quarters and the latter situated on the south of the Tae-hoo lake.

To all appearance the crushing of the Taeping rebellion is simply a work of time, and it has been affirmed that four months more will put an end to it. It need not be supposed, however, that the actual plague which these monsters have inflicted upon the country is entirely removed. The original Rebels have been so long in arms and so much accustomed to pillage and bloodshed that they are not at all likely to resume industrious pursuits. The probability is that they will now begin to apply their devastating powers to the southern provinces of China where the opposition to their rapacity and cruelty is not so strong. Those who are best informed, however, upon Chinese matters say that active measures will be taken to crush these marauders wherever they appear. The Chinese Government is no longer the weak thing it was once justly enough represented. The Taeping rebellion has done its work. It has awakened the governing powers to a sense of their duty; and the assistance rendered by England has had once a moral and a material effect upon the country and its rulers. For the expected happy consummation the Emperor of China will certainly have to thank Colonel Gordon; but, at the same time, he, or his cabinet, will be duly made aware that China must do her own work in future. It is a mistake to suppose that we are likely to repeat our Indian policy in China. It would be easy were it absolutely necessary to upset the existing government, but with foreigners it would be absolutely impossible to replace it. The present cabinet is composed of men who are both energetic and intelligent, and we have reason to believe that they are not at all negligent to the wants of the empire.

The accounts by the present Mail will show people at home that the Taeping rebellion promised no good to the country, unless indeed the necessity for suppressing it aroused the governing power from its lethargy and brought it into close and valuable contact with the English nation. We are certain to reap the fruits of this connection sooner or later. Chinese mandarins with all their faults are well able to appreciate the assistance which we can render them; and it matters very little whether, on the one hand, they be really deserving of assistance, or, on the other, whether they be ready to acknowledge any assistance they may get from foreigners.

We all know the Chinese character sufficiently well to judge as to matters of this kind. The Chinese naturally enough consider foreigners in the light of offensive upstarts; it is a mistake to suppose that they are really blind to the improvements of western science. It is quite natural that the people like the Chinese should repel the advances of "outside" men, and of this spirit we have had ample evidence; but at the same time it is equally natural that they should slowly open their eyes to any advantages in science and art which we may happen to possess over them. Our mistake has been, all along, in supposing that we could immediately cram our improvement down their throats. We have not done so, nor were we entitled to expect so much; but this Taeping business has advanced matters immensely. Nothing could have occurred more opportunely than the present—we may almost say past—insurrection in China. It has shown in a practical way to the Chinese Government and people that England is neither unfriendly nor willing to assist her valuable ally in the hour of need. In other circumstances, it might have required a century to bring about a proper understanding between the two countries, both of which are rather powerful and rather proud.

There is a good deal to be gained by China and England coming to a proper understanding. Ambassadors, Consuls, and Consular agents are all very well, but a campaign such as Colonel Gordon can accomplish helps our relations with China more considerably in a couple of years than all that the diplomatic or consular staff would for twenty-five years.

The Ports on the coast furnish no intelligence and everything is quiet at Manila and Canton.

The latest news from Japan we give on page 4 of the Supplement; but owing to the profuse circulation of false reports so assiduously by the native authorities, it is impossible to rely upon what we hear.

JAPAN.

The following from the *Japan Herald* is our latest from Japan:—

We have important rumours from Maiko, but more or less requiring confirmation. They are to the effect that the Council of Daimios having agreed upon a peaceful policy in reference to the intercourse with foreigners, have now, in great measure dismissed their provinces, leaving the charge of that policy in the hands of Etzizen and other of their numbers, who continue at Miako. The Mikado has avowed that the representation of his will for expulsion of foreigners was made without authority, and that though previously undecided in mind upon that subject, he is now in favour of more extended and free intercourse. The Tycoon will in all probablity remain at Miako until he shall have fulfilled the duty now devolved upon him, of punishing Choshiu; but it is said that he will allow that rebellious Prince to escape more condign punishment if he makes ready obedience to the mandate which will remove him to a territory where his powers for mischief can be more easily restrained.

There is not the slightest truth in the report of the "resignation of the Mikado," nor another report that "he will accompany the Tycoon to Yeddo and reside in his palace to give him advice!" The report that "Scotshashi has resigned his position as Daimio, and become *inkio*" is also untrue. We are perhaps incorrect in speaking of these as 'reports'—for we have heard nothing of them but in the columns of the *Nouvelle Yoes*, upon whose editor some wag seems to have turned more than an usual amount of laughing gas this week.

It is presumable that in these days of many books and much writing about Japan every one who cares to know anything about the country, knows the great line of demarkation between the Daimio and Military classes, on the one side and the merchants and traders on the other; a line so broad that the smallest two-sworded man of the former would seem to have regarded the wealthiest of the latter as one of an inferior race. How numerous then is the universal wonderment that one of the haughtiest of the Daimios, the great Kokoshioo Satsuma himself, has rushed into the ranks of trade. The (comparatively speaking) large quantities of silk which have lately come into this market are, for the most part, a speculation of that Daimio, whose recent experiences of his intercourse with the English, appears to have had the effect of inoculating him with the money-making propensities of the nation of shopkeepers (as Napoleon called us.) It seems he has bought up every available bale of the staple in Yedo at the lowest prices, for the purpose of sending them in here for sale to foreigners. It is said that remonstrances lasting over some 10 days were made against so unusual a proceeding, but without avail:—having tasted the sweets of the trade they were found too good to be relinquished for a custom—the pidgeon was persevered in, to the considerable benefit of Satsuma,—the probable enduring cause for sale to Lass, albeit, to the no slight scandal of the Daimio—in the Japanese conservative mind.

SOOCHOW.

Colonel Gordon's force attacked the rebels at a place called Wai-soo, in the neighborhood of Kiangyin, at 10.30 A.M., on the 11th instant; they were found strongly entrenched and very numerous. After about an hour's shelling their flank was turned, and they precipitately retreated. The Imperialists, who were in great force, pursued them and killed several thousands. Waisoo is reported to have been strewed with dead. The rebels numbered some 15,000, and the Imperialists from 8,000 to 10,000. Colonel Gordon having only some 800 men with him, the remainder being still at Le-yang, left the pursuit to the Imperialists, but was prepared to follow up his success with a telling blow, wherever it might appear to be most advantageous.

A correspondent at Soochow informs us, that Ching, after suffering severely from his wound, died some days ago. His death was concealed for some time, on account of the discouraging effect it was feared it would have on the soldiery. In fact even yet, the occurrence has not been officially announced and is only known to a few mandarins. His loss to the Futai, at the present moment, will be serious, as he was certainly the best mandarin general in the province. The Futai has gone to attack Yan-Sah. This is rather creditable to him, as it is unusual for a mandarin of his rank to take the field in person. Whatever may be Le Futai's shortcomings, he cannot be denied the credit of having devoted his whole energies to clearing the province under his charge from the rebels. He has given up pantry natural to his position in order to economise, and has unquestionably devoted all the money which he could raise, whether legitimately or by squeezing the wealthy Chinese in the foreign settlement, to this all-important object. Guns, howitzers, shot and shell have been substituted for the miserable jingals and native powder; musket and bayonets for swords and spears. The result has been most satisfactory, and has, in many instances, enabled the mandarin troops to do good service whereas they were previously an expensive and utterly useless body. One of Le Futai's faults is that, although ready to avail himself of the assistance of foreigners, he is slow to recognise their merits. This peculiarity even into his relations with his own countrymen, and has excited much jealousy among his subordinates and ill-feeling among his subjects, by appointing, to many of the principal civil posts, inhabitants of his native province, in preference to those of Keang-su. These individuals are not remarkable for their intelligence, but have particularly distinguished themselves by their squeezing propensities, and established a dread of this latter peculiarity in the breasts of the peasantry, little short of that inspired by their late masters, the Chungmaos. But in the case of Chinamen, Le Futai at least awards credit where credit is due, whereas in the case of foreigners, he always arrogates to himself the success which the latter have achieved. This has been frequently exemplified in the accounts which have appeared in the *Pekin Gazette* of Gordon's victories, the principal credit for which was always given to Le Futai. However much his reforms in the armament of his troops have conduced to their efficiency, they would not have enabled them to take initiative against the rebels, with the slightest chance of success, without foreign aid. To foreigners, alone, does Le Futai owe the successes which have marked, last year, his government of Kiang-su; but he lacks the generosity to give them more than the scantiest meed of praise. Macartney, too, in another way, has rendered him valuable service. A year ago Le Futai was induced, by his persuasions, to establish a shell factory, of which he undertook the superintendence. The project has been carried out most successfully, through great obstacles, and the Soochow arsenal now supplies the greater portion of the ammunition used by the Futai's forces. On the breaking out of the Lay-Osborn expedition, Macartney succeeded in obtaining a portion of the machinery which was brought out from England with a view to manufacturing ammunition for the Chinese fleet; this has now been got into full working order, and is turning out shot and shell at the rate of from 1,500 to 2,000 a week. Besides shell, fuzes and descending tubes, several tortons have already been manufactured, and it is hoped that, before long, muskets and caps will be added to the list. It is impossible to overrate the importance to the province of an establishment of this nature, and great praise is due to Macartney, for the perseverance with which, in spite of much discouragement, he has brought the arsenal to this advanced stage of utility. We hope that his efforts will be appreciated by the Futai, and that he will give credit to whom credit is due. We are aware that the arsenal has attracted the notice of the Pekin authorities, and trust that in reporting its history to the government. His Excellency will give Dr. Macartney the credit which is fairly his, for originating and carrying out the scheme; instead of, as he has too frequently done, claiming honour and praise for himself, or for some Chinese official who has had no hand in the business for which he was rewarded.—*North China and Japan Market Report.*

NINGPO.

Our correspondent informs us that a portion of the French contingent has been detached, under the second in command, to undertake the siege of Hoochow. M. D'Aiguebelle, with the other portion, remains to garrison Hangchow. A large number of rebels are said to have been killed, when the latter city was evacuated. The Taotia, received information that they were leaving, and attacked them early in the morning. —*Id.*

TIENTSIN.

Our correspondent at this port complains of very inclement weather, heavy gales from the North and West, with dust storms. Snow fell on the 7th inst. in considerable quantities. The health of the settlement, however, was excellent. Two inconsiderable fires had taken place among the Chinese houses. Trade was entirely at a stand-still; and almost all the imports which arrive are on Chinese account, to the great disgust of foreign merchants. The good harvest made by the latter during the 1st and 2nd years after the opening of the port, has now fallen to nothing, and, according to our correspondent, matters show no signs of revival. The country round is perfectly quiet. Some smuggling is said to have taken place, and complaints to have been made to Mr. Bruce, who lighted on the wrong party. Jews of various countries are said to be the real culprits; and the consequence is, that no one can go to Pekin without first obtaining Sir F. Bruce's permission, through the Consul. This restriction only applies to British subjects, who are thus punished for the faults of others. Sir F. Bruce was believed to be preparing to leave for England. H. B. M.'s S. *Gazelle* was in port.—*Id.*

GORDON'S MOVEMENTS.

Since the affairs of the 31st ult. large reinforcements of Imperial troops having come up, and the 3rd Regt. of Gordon's force from *Leeyang*, a combined attack was projected for the 11th inst., on the rebel position at the village of Oo or Hwaso, as it is more commonly called.

The Imperialists occupied the banks of the creek running from East to West and separating the low paddy country from the more high land. To the North of this stretched an open plain for 5 miles bounded on the North by a range of hills rising rather abruptly—and towards the base of the central or highest peak from the Imperial position runs a large creek thus bisecting the plain. On this creek in advance was stationed Major Gordon's Force and on it at the base of the hill, is the large village of Hwaso. The outworks of the village consisted of twelve strong earthworks stockaded and several breach works some on the right of the creek and some on the left. In the back ground and to the right of the village is a gap in the range of the hills which was held by a strong force of rebels—on the left of the village there is also a gap which was similarly held, while behind the hills stretched a plain to the bank of the Yangtsze river where stands the walled village of Yangtsa which was surprised and captured by the Rebels at their outset. In Hwaso, and Yangtsa and the intering villages was stationed the mass of the rebel Forces.

At 8 o'clock Gordon according to agreement moved his guns slowly up the creek toward the rebel position with his two regiments (3rd and 4th) along the right bank. General Ko moved forward on his right with four thousand men, and on the left general Wang with ten thousand men accompanied by H. E. F. Footai in person.

The rebels soon pursued the onward movement and commenced forming up their lines in rear of their earth works and occupied the range of hills from the rear.

The Imperialists looking to the centre and guided by the movements of Gordon's steadily advance, first showing out an advance of cavarly, skirmishers followed by the main body in lines of one deep. Gordon was again on his feet, his wound no longer confined him to his boat. It was evident one head conducted the operations and moved the mass. The rebels saw it and they not only saw it but felt it. Their movements were hurried and irregular. Firemen rods about furiously striving to form their men into lines, one striving to get behind the other were all they could get together. Six guns, two mortars, and a 24 pounder rocketttube now opened fire on three of the earth works, while Col. Howard with the 4th Regiment threaded them by a flank mound, and general Ko threatened the gap, in the range of hills having gained the peaks to the right of it. Many of the shells pierced the earthworks and burst within, while the rockets bounded along the rising ground through the rebel ranks causing more terror than destruction.

Soon a movement was observed of the spears on the stockade or earthwork on the right, on the 4th Regiment, rushed, but too late, the last man had left, then followed the evacuations of the other two and finally one after another, all the positions gave way, the garrisons retreating still preserving a show of order but on being more closely pursued they broke up into irregular masses and filed in any direction. The village work being clear Gordon's Force left the pursuit to the Imperialists who continued the chase till dark and drove the whole of the Rebel Force, the garrison of Yangtsa having joined the others in flight up against the Imperial lines extending from Kong Yin across the line of retreat Chanchow-foo.

Early on the following morning the 3rd Regiment with the Imperialists resumed the pursuit. The rebels once broken never attempted a stand, assailed in front, in rear on the flanks, and every place they turned their face they threw away every thing and sought safety in flight. All accounts agree in saying there were forty thousand men with six Wangs and a large proportion of Canton and Quang-see men among them; but probably twenty thousand exclusive of coolies would be nearer the actual number. However it is more than probable half their number will never return to Chan-chow-foo and those who will do so will meet with a wholesome lesson not to try any more bold strokes in this direction. They have considerable quantities of rice collected from the districts they had overrun into the village of Hwaso. Horrible sights awaited us on the entering into the barbarities, as man in his most savage state could barbarise. Fortunately capable committee of the lesson the Imperial side was almost nothing. The bodies of the seven officers of Godon's Force lost in the unfortunate affair of the 27th ult. were found where they fell.

Gordon marches for Chan-chow-foo which is only fifty Li distant, all his force is on their way from Keeyng to join him.—*Shanghai Recorder.*

THE following has been reported by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Emeu*:—

15th April, Lat. 14.22' N. Long. 73.43' East, exchanged signals with the British ship *Morning Star* bearing to windward.

17th April, Lat. 7.56' N. Long. 77.02' E., exchanged signals with the barque *Fazel Carrim*, standing to the Southward and Eastward.

26th April, Lat. 6.1' N. Long. 96.43' E., exchanged signals with the P. and O. S. S. *Behar* steering to the Westward.

28th April, Lat. 3.0' N. Long. 100 49' E. passed the ship *Daniel Rankin* steering as ourselves.

We hear, with much regret that the five Americans who were confined in the U. S. Consular —we were going to call it a gaol, but we think its proper designation is—"justice gull"—on a charge of having committed piracy in running away with Messrs. Russell & Co's Steamer *Tattoo* have managed to escape,—the trick being effected in broad day-light. We regret this, not because we think much, if any good would have been effected by their conviction and consequent punishment; but because the Futai, and Chinese authorities generally, will look upon western officials in China as a parcel of consummate humbugs;—the effect of that idea on the Chinese mind being a determination to take the law into their own hands, pitching treaties to the winds, and practice on people who may be innocent of crime, or of guilty intent, some of those tortures which they are so prone to indulge in with their own people. The Futai, as we know, expected that what he deems justice would be burked if he gave the men over to their several Consuls, and desired to detain them;—and as the public have been misinformed by our local contemporaries regarding the real facts of the case, and reasons for the Futai's doubts, we will here recite them. —*Friend of China.*

PRESENTS.

(*From the Saturday Review.*)

WOMAN, with whom all natural impulses linger so much longer than with men, who still yields to the weaknesses we have outgrown, who still likes to go fine, to dance, to embrace, to weep—woman dearly loves the business of giving and receiving gifts. It is a natural consequence with her of regard, affection, gratitude, to give the object of it all some sensible token. Hence the much satirised sermon-cases and slippers. If she has not much to give, she is not ashamed to give little. No doubt her habit of dealing with small sums makes her stand less on her dignity in this particular; and, moreover, she has her hands—as in the case of the slippers—instruments of small avail in the gifts of men who must transact all such affairs in hard cash. The love of spending money is at once a more universal and a more manageable passion with women than with men. A woman can be always spending money, and not, in the end, have spent a great deal—a problem as yet unsolved by man; and all makers of presents have a love of spending money for its own sake. People may give away immense sums from duty, but those who are often making presents like the process of getting them; and a very amiable propensity it is, diffusing, under the guidance of good taste, an immense amount of cheerfulness and goodwill in juvenile, artless, or, it may be, needy circles. A woman has much more confidence in the effect and the right reception of a present than men have. If Perdita had been Florio, she would have culled something for him out of Autolicus's pack. It was a man's blunder, and she doubtless knew it for such, when he replied to the old man's reproach for not having ransacked the pedlar's silken treasury:—

Old sir, I know.
She prizes no such trifles as these are;
The gifts she looks from me are pack'd and lock'd
Up in my heart, which I have given already.

A gift to a girl is really what is called "a token;" and something to look at, to hold, and especially to wear, helps her to realise a friendship or a love. Above all is she open to the charm, to which Charles Lamb was himself impervious, of "rings, lockets, keepsakes"—the whole tribe of "indigestible trifles"—against which he sets the more sensible remembrancers of grouse, or woodcock, or a plump turkey. That the feminine imagination runs over in this direction we gather, not only from the practice of our fair neighbours, but from flights of pure invention. There are some novels which owe their principal excitements to the arrival of boxes of presents. A seasonable or tasteful gift to every member of a large party is cleverly described; and really, if the thing is done with spirit, we know worse *denouements* than the crowning glory of a large parcel, through the unpacking of which our curiosity has been held on the stretch. Severer works from the female pen go out in the same direction, though the gifts involve a less agreeable self-sacrifice. The clever people give away her possessions to worthless relations, or to some cause she has at heart, with as little hesitation as another dispenses her Parisian bonnets or diamond bracelets. In fact, all the world has long conspired to persuade women that giving is the height of their heroism and virtue, and, in fancy at least, they accept their vocation. But just as

Who does a kindness is not therefore kind,

so the giver of gifts is not therefore generous. In fact, a mean temper may be quite as clearly shown in the nature of the gift as in the withholding it altogether. A gift runs a chance of being a great nuisance if it is given because the donor has no use for it. Of course many things have an intrinsic value independent of their use to the owner—these are not the "gift horses" we mean; but when anything is not good enough for the present possessor, it is ten to one if it prove of much service to his friend. It is a grievance to have to say "Thank you" for what you do not want, and for what you know it has cost the donor no sacrifice to part with. There should be a little self-sacrifice in all giving—that is, what would be such but for a stronger sentiment that makes it pleasant. Effusion is of the essence of gifts. If a man ever feels relieved of some weight after making a present, it is one he has saddled upon some wretch with his burden. It is curious how the grudging disposition shows itself in wills. Men who have cared a great deal for their money leave it to their next of kin, as being the most like keeping hold of it; but their picture or other useless relic they bequeath to their friend, and expect it to have an honourable place. Sometimes this propensity for making gifts at the cheapest rate goes so far that a man shall secure all his actual property to his heirs, and then dispose in legacies to his friends of an imaginary surplus. This is the extremest evidence of a liberal fancy acting in concert with a grasping nature, but, in a lesser degree, the union is not an uncommon one.

THE FUTURE OF THE NORTH.

(*From the Special Correspondent of the Spectator.*)

NEW YORK, *March* 26, 1864.

WE have all had a quiet laugh at the only military event of which I can speak—the capture of the Fort de Russey in Louisiana by General A. J. Smith. General Smith, at the head of 10,000 men, steamed two hundred miles down the Mississippi from Vicksburg to a place called Summerport, of which I only know that it is somewhere near the mouth of the Red River. Landing there he marched upon de Russey, a strong bastioned, casemated, bomb-proof work, supported by a water battery, which commands the navigation of the Red River near where the Atchafalaya flows out of it. This stronghold the rebel General Richard Taylor commanded, with a garrison of 12,000 men. The points is one of great commercial and strategic importance. General Smith's threatened attack, did boldly the correct military thing. He threw himself upon Smith's line of march between him and his base, and threatened his rear. But Smith did not do the correct military thing. He cast all consideration of his line of communication to the winds, refused battle, and skirmishing and retiring with a small rear-guard, enough to cover his designs for a little while, he pushed on for the fort. Taylor soon found out what his clever opponent was at, and started for home at the double-quick. In vain! He reached the vicinity only to learn that the Yankees had carried the fort by assault three hours before, taking 325 prisoners, including twenty four commissioned officers, ten guns, a great store of food and ammunition. Whereupon we, seeing our general inside the fort, and the rebel general outside, with the unpleasant consciousness that if he had only stayed there, and had not been so eager to bag the Yankee, he might still have been there or thereabouts, had only done the correct thing, and looked after his line of communications, he might have been defeated, cannot but laugh at the "fix" of our Southern brother, which, as the laugh is on our side, seems to us exceedingly funny.

I may turn from this topic, not too abruptly I trust, to the consideration of certain views not unnaturally taken of us and the present aspect of our affairs both by those who wish us well and those who wish us ill. Those views are thus set forth by a leading organ of the latter party—the *Saturday Review*. "The Americans of the Northern States are the very embodiment of national conceit and their conceit has lately taken a curious form. They have got into their heads that heaven is working some miracle in their behalf, by virtue of which they are to be exempt from the laws by which the other families of mankind have been governed. What it is that induces them to believe that they are men of like passions with ourselves it is difficult to imagine.

They are travelling with sublime indifference down the easy road marked with the footsteps of numbers that have gone before; but they will not be told that the fate of former travellers has any warning for them." This is partly very untrue, and partly very true. We Yankees have no notion whatever that we are not men of like passions with our British cousins. Indeed we see, and historically have seen with them the same weaknesses which you have, and are liable to the same misfortunes, especially in the management of armies and in the matter of civil war. The memory of the panic at Bull Run still brings crimson to our che

East—18 bales hemp, 65 cwt., Khimjee Visram.
Egeria—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Ticumjee Vellejee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Khatow Khimjee.
Elise—4 bales wool, 12 cwt., Nursy Malljee; 8 bales cotton, 28 cwt., Soonderjee Nunjee; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Lalljee Hurchund.
Fanny Forsyth—58 bales cotton, 203 cwt., Punachund Kessowjee.
Gloucestershire—210 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung; 71 bales cotton, 248¼ cwt., Mooljee Canjee.
Harmonides—100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Samjee Hemraz.
Herald—960 bags linseed, 540 cwt., Topun Enderjee.
Hazelock—356 bales cotton, 1,176 cwt., S. N. Nanabhoy; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., W. Nicol & Co.; 52 bales cotton, 182 cwt., S. Naron & Co.
Henry Moon—250 bales cotton, 175 cwt., M. and M. Heerjee & Co.; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Cursondass Mudewdass.
King of Algerias—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Cursondass Mudewdass; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Nebeaz Jugonauth; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Rana Roysch.
King of Italy—490 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Campbell Mitchell & Co.
Mistress of the Seas—112 bales cotton, 392 cwt., Gocooldass Tezpall; 300 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Penmbhoy Hanchund; 55 bales wool, 165 cwt., 29 bales cotton, 101¼ cwt., Khan Mommud Hubib.
North East—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Visrambhoy Ebram & Co.
Princess Alexandra—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., S. Burstall & Co.
Queen of Mercy—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Heerjee Bhimay & Co.
Stotelie—12 cases medicine and printed books, Jewraz Ruttonay Sons.
Tim Whiffler—25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Ravagur Coovergur.
Uneas—75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Virjee Samjee.
Victoriana—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Dossabhoy Cowasjee & Co.; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co.; 350 bales cotton 1,225 cwt., Ardaseer Eduljee & Co.; 15 bales wool, 45 cwt., Ruttonjee Khimjee.

Hazee

Harkaru—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Pursotum Megjee; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Malljee Ruttonsy.
Gertrude—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Ramjee Khatay.
Swiftsure—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., J. Siegfried & Co.

Southampton.

Behar Steamer—1 case, Tiger skins: 1 case, Curry Powder, samples of Plates, S. D. Esperance: 4 boxes silkpiece goods H. Khan & Co: 2 cases, printed books, Dr. Bhow Dawjee.

Hongkong.

Steamer *Malta*—26 chests, Malwa opium, 140 lb. each Hajeebhoy Dawood & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

519 Antipodes, Rogers—Nasmyth & Co.
807 Alladin, Tinmouth—Ewart, Latham & Co. Mar. 24
434 Barnet Family, Richmond. April 14
700 Birchy, Purdy.
874 Caribean, Winchester—Ewart, Latham & Co. Feb. 5
591 Carnajah, Clare—Prince of Wales Shipping Co. L.
674 Campbell, Roy—W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 8
653 Canada Belle, Henderson. Feb. 18
Chowringhee, Dixon.
889 Cyclops, Gardiner—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1142 Catherine Rankeu, McMillen—B. H. Cama.
710 Daphne, Foreman—Grey & Co.
955 Defiance, Symons—Ritchie Steuart & Co. Feb. 24
439 Empress, Piers.
653 Eurotta, Stevenson
659 John Melhuish, Watts—Grey & Co. Mar. 31
781 Janet Mitchell, Branscombe.—Macnee & Co. April 5
Jorawur (s), Collur. April 6
725 Kennington, Smith.
1312 Knight Errant, Quine.
1221 King Arthur—Greggs.
613 Leonidas, Shields.
614 Leonidas, Thompson. Feb. 6
1207 Lightning, Frank.
724 Moxyshire, Piton. (Bahia Leaky) Dec. 26
1195 Mary Stenhouse Finlay—E. Bates & Co. Mar. 26
1091 Queen of the Clyde, Davis.
749 Ramillies, Denny.
1190 Sir Jamsetjee Family, Wilson—R. J. J. & Sons. Mar. 17
986 Southampton, Linstrom—MacNee & Co. Jan. 14
761 Sailor Prince, Causey—Souza, Pinto & Co. Jan. 12
1324 Sumatra, Dyer.
647 Tartar, Smith—Watson, Bogle & Co. Jan. 22
1174 Tiverton.
535 Wellington, Ditchburn. Feb. 8

FROM LIVERPOOL.

811 Anna Dorothea, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy. Nov. 19
1936 Balla Maria—W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 4
1862 Baronet, Coveny—Rennie Scovel & Co. Dec. 14
1403 Broughton Hall, Tate—J. Clover & Co. Jan. 18
933 Budge, Belcher.
1355 British India—Patching. Mar. 26
1195 Banner, McCredie.
1119 Cutsan, Shapland & Co. Jan. 27
1081 Clifton Belle, Bustin. Jan. 2.
1713 Charles Horsfall, Thompson.
1497 Dreadnought, Campbell. Jan. 16
1198 Dulsep Singh, Jennings—W. Nicol & Co. Feb. 1
1174 Dharwar, Soutit. Apl. 2
1047 Earl of Dalhousie—A. H. Huschke & Co. Jan. 22
1165 Gatineau, Cumming.—Souza, Pinto & Co. April 9
1849 Henry Fernie, Brown—W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 6
912 India, Stewart. Feb. 25
1336 Lancastrian, Donaldson—Lyon Brothers & Co. Mar. 3
1265 Longwood, Phillips—Wallace & Co. Feb 29
Moss, Worcester, Holcrom.
263 Madura, Symonds—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Feb. 27
1187 Maldon, Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Jan. 14
995 Margaret, Faulkner.
1913 Magnolia, Brown. Jan. 27
393 Marguerite, Bertin. Feb. 1
1091 Norah Creina, Blake—E. Bates & Co.
1017 Negotiator, Mitchell—Stevens Brothers & Co. Mar. 26
Nagasaki, Campbell, B. H. Cama. Mar. 9
491 Orixa, Gaffie.
1169 Omargoundie, Brown—E. Bates & Co. Feb. 27
698 Palmyra, Richard.
1009 Roodee—Prince of Wales Shipping Company (Limited.)
151 Romania, Cruikshank—P. of W. Ship. Co. L. Feb. 5
209 Remington, Pearson, Remington & Co. April 8
1096 Sarawak, Vaughan. Nov. 25
1095 South Wilts, Wilson. Nov. 10
691 Sparkler—Coupland & Co. Jan. 18
1128 Southern Belle—W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 4
988 Tiger. March 4
945 Tulpe, Sheppard. March 1
1511 Wasp.
680 William Ritson, Brough—Stoehe Prieger & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1019 Almora, Groves.
833 Araminta, Bley. Feb. 8
1217 Allana Dale, Chivers. Feb. 8
766 Bushire, Black. Mar. 5
946 Fanny, Dec. 3
1094 North, Brown—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 20
1343 Peter Maxwell, Marshall.
1425 Robert Seddon, Scots.
1016 Tirrell, Morgan.

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

960 Falkland, Pender.
533 Neptune, Veasey.

FROM THE CLYDE

611 Alicia—J. W. Wright & Co. Dec. 26
531 City of London, Ferguson—Finlay, Clark & Co. Jan. 9
299 City of Madras—Graham.
984 City of Amoy, McNeil.—Finlay Clark & Co. Feb. 18
561 City of Edinburgh—W. and A. Graham & Co. Mar. 9
993 City of Foochow—Connell—Finlay Clark & Co.
Outram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.
1100 Schah Gadie—Iron ship Company Limited.
W. Kidston—Finlay Clark & Co. Feb. 18

FROM SHIELDS.

Tasmania Feb. 9

FROM AKYAB.

393 Empress of India.
695 Huntress.

FROM SUNDERLAND.

999 Dolthaven Castle—Oriental Shipping Compy. Jan. 29
1175 Lydia, Williams—Carr. Feb. 27
150 Tyebjee. Feb. 20
450 Tinnevelly—W. I. S. Co. (Limited.)
647 Zemindar, Jones. Nov. 15

FROM NEWCASTLE.

315 Carioca.

FROM BOSTON.

85 Jessia Anne, Harvey—Farnham & Co.

FROM RANGOON.

474 Camilla, Crockett.—Forbes & Co.
202 Cams Family, Miller—B. H. Cama.
1425 Lady Valiant, Toltie.
345 Japan, Page.
689 Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.
379 Southern Cross.

FROM NEWPORT.

946 G. W. Duncan.
602 Samoset.
Garlunda—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.

FROM GOTHENBERG.

Amazon—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.
571 Gustafva, Falm—Ped. Cassels & Co.

FROM GALLE.

Madge Wildfire, Murray.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

1557 Hetspur—W. Nicol & Co. (Mauritius leaky) Jan. 25
1169 Pride of the Ocean, Kyle.

FROM CHINA.

410 Canada.
932 St. Bernard, Mason—Ruttonjee Eduljee, Esq. Mar. 12

FROM SINGAPORE.

375 Favorite, Rentl.
677 Kensington, Tulloch.

FROM CALCUTTA. March 5

994 Arbosthan.
209 Aristides.
1118 Astronomer. April 8
Azelia Brown.
432 Bengal, Rosse.
469 Carclet—Duperoux.
City of Palaces.
1037 Chatsworth, Jucker.
588 Comete, Dubern—Montaulord and Tallada. April 23
996 Cortiego, Wilson.
1056 Day Dream.
819 Fathey Shah Allum. March 24
624 Fort William. March 22
1323 French Empire—Ewart, Latham & Co.
Futhalol Aziz. March 10
477 Good Success, MacGregor. April 15
1444 H. C. Kidston, Jinman.
Indian.
637 J. W. Brockman.
490 Jadelmann, Grant.
433 Johanna—A. H. Huschke & Co. March 18
569 Jehangheer, McDermott. April 19
1321 King Arthur, Marshall.
899 Lady Canning. Feb. 25
Merle Blanco.
1152 Meliorete.
North West.
994 Portland.
893 Raritan—Cohen & Co.
602 Raby Castle.
698 Schah Lucas, Brown.
976 Sir Hugh Rose, Swanson.
1031 Speedy.
362 Teazer.
874 Vanessa—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. March 19
1039 Ticonderoga. Marc : 9
Turkey Feb. 6
1286 Timoor Shah, Dodd.
745 Western Empire. April 1

FROM MAULMAIN.

1199 Baden, (s) Stilson.
1050 Ocean Bell—Cohen & Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

519 Antipodes, Rogers—Nasmyth & Co.
1100 Schah Zhadie—Iron Ship Company.
Venilia, Lock.

FROM MAURITIUS.

Nusser Muzeet.
Prism—J. W. Wright.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS—May 12, *Chollingham*, Dunn, from Melbourne 24th March; May 13, *Ellenborough*, Smith, from London 9th January; *Hurricane*, McIlwraith, from Melbourne 26th March; *Moulmein* and *Cyhir*, particulars not received.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANG

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s. 1 5/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do. do.	2s. 1 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight.....	98¾
Do.	90 Do. do.	97¼
Madras	30 Do. do.	98
China	60 Do. do.	221 to 223

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half. yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank.....	500	5 pr. ct.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	253 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	.....	80 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	.....	43 pr. c. pm.
Central Bank.....	250	6 do.	117 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank...	500	6 do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	160 pr. ct. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	237 pr. ct. pm.
Eastinland Corpn.	120	.....	169 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank.....	1,000	12 do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	.....	75 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank		.....	[nominal. 11 per ct.
East India Bank ...		.....	7 per ct.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	3,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	9,667	975 do.	Rs. 13,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			
1 A Shares..... ...	6,000	450	Rs. 55,000 pr. share.
1 B Shares..... ...	6,000	170	
4 C Shares..... ...	6,000	.....	
2 Fenzi Press Co's Shares.....	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 34,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co...	1,200	.....	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 2,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			[nominal.
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-9	pr. ct.	Rs. 5 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. mal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.....	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co....	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.....	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	... do.	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company ...	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 450 prem.
East India Press Co.	200	.....	Rs. 50 pm.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co. ...	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
Home and Land Investment Co.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 65 pm.
Bombay Wharf Co.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 4,000 nol.
Iron Shipbuilding Co.	1,000	.....	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association....	750	.....	Rs. 425 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited).....	250	.....	8 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.....	250	.....	500 prem.
Bombay Gas Co.	50	.....	8 pr. ct. no m.
East India Cotton Agency	50	.....	5½ per ct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan....	...	98
Loan 1853-56 ...	...	95
Loan 1842-43 ...	...	
Loan 1854-55 ...	...	
New Five per Cent. Loan ...	...	104½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan...	...	113½

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT THE OFFICERS' MESS ROOM, FORT GEORGE.

By order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 23rd instant, the valuable Effects belonging to the Estate of the late Doctor E. ESSELBACH, deceased, Superintendent of the Government Telegraph, consisting of a set of very handsome rich Cut Glassware viz :—Wine, Claret, Champagne, Hock, and Liqueur Glasses, Tumblers, Decanters and Claret Jug, a set of Glass Dessert Services quite new by Osler & Co., London; Salt Cellars with Plated Stand; Plated Ware quite new, viz :—1 Soup Tureen, 2 Pairs Hot Water Dishes with Covers, 1 Pair of Chop Dishes, Cruet, Soy and Pickle Frames, Toast Rack, a set containing a Tea, Coffee, Sugar, and Milk Pot, Salver, a handsome Hooka, a set of Dish Covers, containing 4 Wine Coolers, a Fish Knife and Fork in Morocco Leather Case, 2 Plated round Dishes with Glass Cups, 2 English Iron Portable Easy Chairs lined with Morocco Leather quite new, a Carved Easy Chair lined with Tapestry, an English Mahogany Washing Table with White Marble Slab, and Furniture complete, 2 cases of Photographic Apparatus, Cheroots and Havanah Tobacco, a small quantity of Moselle in Pints, Wearing Apparel, and variety of Sundries.

AND AT 1 P. M.

A 4 wheel Carriage with Pole, Shaft, and Lamps for Single Harness, slightly damaged.

6 Bales of Punjabee Cotton belonging to the Estate of the late Goolam Mohamed Allibux, deceased.

ALSO,

By order of the Officiating Shipping Master.

A large Ship Carpenter's Tool Chest and Wearing Apparel belonging to the Estates of the late Mr. Thomas Vinsecomb and Joseph Princes. The property will be on view from FRIDBY the 20th instant.

TERMS—CASH.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 19th May 1864.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

AN EXTENSION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c., AT No. 4, GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence No. 4, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the neat Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., of J. SKILLITER, Esquire, (proceeding to Europe), the same consists of Plain Victoria Pattern Glassware, Decanters, one Blue and Gold Dinner Set, one Flowered Tea Set, Plated Curry Dishes, Candlesticks, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Salvers, Hanging Argand Lamps, Pictures, Blackwood Furniture such as Circular, Pier, and Dining Tables, Conversation, and Reclining Couches, Arm, Prodieu and Easy Chairs, Tea-poys, Screens, Carpets, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing, and Washand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Dispense and Cooking Utensils, Double Barrelled Gun, by Weadlow Richards, Colt Revolver, best Iron Treasury Chest, &c. &c.

No Catalogues and the Property is now on view.

ALSO

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey Piece Goods, such as Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconete, T. Cloths, Longcloth, &c.

SALE OF GUNNIES.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Khuddee, by order of Hirjee Luckumsey, and at the risk and account of Moorleethur Kutchoo—

51 Bales of Gunnies.

By order of Ramdas Oomersey and on account and risk of Mowjee Narron—

51 Bales of Gunnies.

By order of Shaik Ebrahim Hadjee Mohamedally and on account and risk of Thucker Nathoo Girthur—

25 Bales of Gunnies.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th proximo, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 P. M., the undermentioned landed property, by order of the Mortgagee, Pandoorung Ragoba, under the power of sale contained in Mortgage Deed.

All that Right, Title, and Interest possessed by Currim Khan bin Suddoo Khan Ruffoogher, the Mortgagor, in and to the piece or parcel of land or Government ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, in New Cazee Street, with the Messuage, Tenements, or Dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 61, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 889, containing by admeasurement 163 square yards, and bounded on the East by public passage and house of Mahomed Ebrahim Muckba, on the West by the said New Cazee Street, on the North by the house of Shumsoodeen Muckree, and on the South by the house of Mahomed Ebrahim Muckba; and for further particulars apply to the undersigned, or to the Mortgagee Pandoorung Ragoba, at the Office of Messrs. Acland and Preatis.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A quantity of best English-bottled Pale Ale.

1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
1 Do. Open faced do.
Silver Hunting Watches by "Jones."
One Gold do. do. by "James McCabe."
30 Dozen Quarts and Pints of Jacquesson and Fils Champagne.
Few Sets of best Plated Carriage and Buggy Harness (Plated on German Silver.)
50 Pieces of White Horrockses, Miller & Co., Long Cloth, marked M H.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st May 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
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MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.;

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six months' sight.....2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
Three ,, ,, ...2s. 0⅞d. do.
Two ,, ,, ...2s. 0½d. do.
One ,, ,, ...2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 2s. 0¼d. do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.....2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will execute Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4½ do. do. 4½ do do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Depositis of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

THOS. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

28 March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The Union Bank of London.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hong Kong, Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¼. per Rupees
3 Do. ..... at 2s. 1¼d. ,,
2 Do. ..... at 2s. 1d. ,,
1 Do. ..... at 2s. 0⅞d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On returning Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 0⅞d. ,,
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, 1 do. ..... 2s. 0⅛d. ,,
,, On demand ..... 2s. ,,
On Scotland do. ..... } 1s. 11½d. ,,
On Ireland do. .....
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight..} 1s. 11½d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 2 months..... ..... 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. ..... 8 ,, ,,
Do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,, ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

to be remittedin Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities, ¼ per cent.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,

Bombay, 16th May 1864. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

(A HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Shologapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 1d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0⅛d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 18th May 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND. Francs 9,392,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, *Rampart Row.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight.....2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.....2s. 0⅞d. ,,
Sight.....2s. 0¼d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-66 cts. ,,
3 Do. Do..... ,, 2-61 ,, ,,
Sight..... ,, 2-55 ,, ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 31st March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office